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TODAY: SPORTS U.S. Open Page 20

CIA Abandoned Kurd Clients During Iraqi Incursion

By R. Jeffrey Smith
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The Iraqi military's recent takeover of a city controlled by independent Kurdish groups broke up a long-standing CIA-funded covert operation to destabilize the Iraqi government and led to the arrest and apparent execution of more than 100 Iraqis associated with the effort, according to U.S. officials and Iraqi dissident sources.

A handful of American CIA officers who had been covertly stationed in a suburb of Arbil before the Iraqi attack were able to escape capture by leaving the area on Aug. 30, reaching southern Turkey after passing through the northern town of Zakho, according to several knowledgeable sources.

The officers had been stationed in the town to collect intelligence and question defectors, and they lacked the capability to help evacuate others from the path of the Iraqi troops, according to one source familiar with the incident. "This whole thing came down around them," the source said. "Basically, they sat tight for as long as they could."

The destruction of the headquarters in Arbil of the Iraqi National Congress, which Washington had set up in 1992 as an alternative to the regime of the Iraqi president, Saddam Hussein, has fulfilled a major ambition of Saddam's security services, the officials said.

The dissident group never succeeded in posing a serious challenge to Mr. Saddam's power and had been in decline over the past 18 months, largely because of feuds among the Kurds, but it had repeatedly harassed the Baghdad government. The dissidents disseminated anti-Saddam leaflets, books, television programming and radio broadcasts, employed hundreds of Iraqi defectors, and collected detailed military intelligence that they passed along to Washington.

When Arbil fell, Mr. Saddam's security agents moved swiftly to exact their revenge by conducting house-to-house searches for its leaders, using a list of names and addresses of National Congress members, according to officials of the group in the Iraqi city of As Sulaimaniya, and in Washington and London. The security agents also looted the dissident group's headquarters, seizing high-tech communications equipment and computers purchased in part with millions of dollars in covert CIA funds.

Adding to the magnitude of the CIA's loss is the apparent execution of more than 100 members of the congress who were captured by the Iraqi secret

See CIA, Page 8

U.S. to Stay Out of Fight As the Kurds Battle in Iraq

2 Cities in North Fall, But Saddam's Army Doesn't Look Involved

By Brian Knowlton
International Herald Tribune

WASHINGTON — While repeating a warning to Saddam Hussein not to attack his own people, the chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff on Sunday described the latest fighting in northern Iraq as "Kurdish fighting" and said Iraqi troops appeared not to be taking part.

The official, General John Shalikashvili, also said the number of Baghdad's troops in the north was now in the hundreds, down from 40,000 a week ago.

Separately, Defense Secretary William Perry said the conflict in northern Iraq was a "civil war" in which U.S. intervention would be a mistake.

As the fighting continued, Kurdish spokesmen for the two key factions involved confirmed that two towns, Degala and Koi Sanjaq, had fallen to the group allied with Iraq, the Kurdistan Democratic Party.

But Mr. Perry, General Shalikashvili and other U.S. officials said there was no confirmation that Iraqi forces were directly involved in the fighting some 30 kilometers east of Arbil, where the latest round of fighting began Aug. 31.

The Patriotic Union said its forces had been overwhelmed by combined Kurdish and Iraqi Army forces. The group issued a statement from its Washington office calling on the United States and its partners "to intervene urgently to halt the Iraqi aggression." The Kurdistan Democratic Party denied, however, that Iraqi forces were involved in the fighting.

Mr. Perry said that while the United States had long worked for a solution to the Kurdish conflict, U.S. vital interests were concentrated in the south and the "strategic center" of Iraq.

"My judgment is that we should not be involved in the civil war in the north," he said on CBS television.

General Shalikashvili also described the fighting in the north as "an internal matter between Kurds." But he repeated the Clinton administration vow that the United States "will not stand by idly" if President Saddam's forces attack Iraqi minority groups or threaten regional stability.

The U.S. response to the Iraqi incursion in the north, including the firing last week of 44 cruise missiles at Iraqi targets, continued to draw sharp reactions.

Some critics have said the U.S. actions left Mr. Saddam's forces militarily dominant in the north and in control of smuggling routes to Turkey, while inflicting scant damage on the air-control

See IRAQ, Page 8

Page 9: The November presidential election is guiding U.S. foreign policy. • Cruise missiles did not perform as expected. • U.S. agenda in the Middle East is shrinking.



Jan Bauer/The Associated Press

Protesters in Berlin demonstrating against Germany's efforts to trim spending and meet single-currency conditions. The banner at the protest Saturday reads: "Resistance against social cuts and theft of pensions."

Okinawans, by 9-1 Margin, Vote to Shrink U.S. Bases

By Sandra Sugawara
Washington Post Service

OKINAWA, Japan — A majority of Okinawans, angry at the huge concentration of U.S. military facilities on their islands, voted Sunday for base cutbacks.

An overwhelming 91 percent of those who voted in the nonbinding referendum supported a measure that called for the revision of the agreement under which U.S. troops operate in Japan and for a reduction of military bases in Okinawa. But the victory for opponents of the bases was tempered by the 60 percent voter turnout, lower than predictions.

Opponents of the referendum had urged people to abstain from voting to show their opposition to the measure. Leading opponents included more than 28,000 landowners who are leasing land to the U.S. military and the 8,000 Okinawans who are employed at the bases.

But at a news conference Sunday, Governor Masahide Ota, who has led the opposition to the military bases here, disagreed that the turnout was disappointing. He noted that a majority — 53 percent of the 910,000 registered voters in Okinawa — voted for base reductions.

With 97 percent of the votes counted, 469,770 were for the reduction of the bases and only 43,672 against.

Okinawa, a chain of islands on the southern end of Japan, houses the United States' largest military complex in Asia. Okinawa was under the control of the U.S. military from World War II until 1972, when the islands were returned to Japan. But Washington kept the military facilities in Okinawa, which are viewed as the cornerstone of the U.S. strategy for maintaining stability and security in a combustible region.

The long-simmering resentment over

See VOTE, Page 8

Australia Leads UN Bid To Ban Nuclear Blasts

By Barbara Crossette
New York Times Service

UNITED NATIONS, New York — Using a maneuver never tried before to win adoption of a major international arms control treaty, Australia and more than 115 other countries will go to the UN General Assembly on Monday and seek approval of a pact banning all nuclear explosions worldwide.

The treaty could be adopted and ready for signing by individual countries within a few days.

The unusual move by Australia, acting with the support of all five declared nuclear-weapons powers — Britain, China, France, Russia and the United States — follows India's decision last month to block adoption through the normal process: consensus in the 61-member standing Conference on Disarmament in Geneva.

Since 1945, when the United States tested its first atomic bomb, 2,045 nuclear tests have taken place. While major nuclear powers have imposed moratoriums on testing, this could mark the first time that they have all agreed to outlaw nuclear explosions.

Among the three undeclared nuclear powers — India, Israel and Pakistan — India will now stand alone in opposition to a test ban. Israel, which has long been secretive about its nuclear program and was unwilling to sign an earlier treaty limiting the spread of weapons, is among the sponsors of the Australian resolution. Pakistan will also sign the new treaty, according to Australia's delegate to the United Nations, Richard Butler.

Madeleine Albright, the U.S. delegate, called the treaty "an important but elusive goal of the international community for over 40 years."

"This is a moment that cannot be lost," she said.

In Washington, John Holum, director

See UN, Page 8

AGENDA

Border Shooting Kills Turkish Cypriot Guard

A Turkish Cypriot soldier was killed and another was wounded Sunday when shots were fired at their post near the UN-patrolled zone that separates Greek and Turkish Cypriots, officials said. It was not clear who was responsible for the shooting, but Turkish Cypriots and Turkey blamed Greek Cypriot soldiers; the Cyprus government denied that. (Page 2)



Domenico Stinellis/The Associated Press

VICTORY TEARS — Denny Mendez has redefined Italian beauty, and set off a nasty fracas. Page 5.

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Iran's Ideal: Small Families

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Gabon	1100 CFA	Senegal	1,100 CFA
Greece	350 Dr.	Spain	225 PTAS
Italy	2,600 Lire	Tunisia	1,250 Din
Ivory Coast	1,250 CFA	U.A.E.	10.00 Dirh
Jordan	1,250 JD	U.S. Mil. (Eur.)	$1.20

Monetary Union: Numbers Don't Count

By Alan Friedman
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — In the struggle for European monetary union, a new doctrine appears to be taking hold in French and German policymaking circles: Ignore Paris's failure to keep pace with Bonn as the two aim to fulfill Maastricht treaty criteria and declare a single currency victory anyway.

When it is eventually time to decide which countries will be eligible for the single currency, in early 1998, there is only one way Chancellor Helmut Kohl and President Jacques Chirac will be able to introduce the single currency, the Euro, on schedule: They will have to sidestep details, interpret the Maastricht conditions loosely and find ways to dress up national accounts to squeak through on technicalities.

In other words, the numbers will count less and less in what is becoming an increasingly political process.

This, at least, is the view of a large number of international investors and economists as well as many well-placed government officials. That assessment has been reinforced because, despite the apparent improvement in Germany's economic performance, France remains in the doldrums and the government of Prime Minister Alain Juppe still has a serious credibility problem, with both financial markets and voters.

Put simply, France's promises to

NEWS ANALYSIS

A German central banker says interest rates are fine where they are. Page 11. • Could a weaker franc encourage growth? Page 13.

tackle unemployment or to slash its deficit in its 1997 budget, the details of which are due on Tuesday, are viewed with skepticism, as is the relevance of a small tax cut for next year that was trumpeted last week.

The $5 billion tax cut will increase France's deficit and is not likely to ignite much consumer spending, economists say. "At the end of the day, people are not going to have a lot more money in their pockets," a Smith Barney economist, Steve Englander, told Reuters. "It's not a tax cut, it's a tax shuffle."

Or, as Carl Weinberg, an economist at High Frequency Economics in New York, contended: "Germany now stands a shot of getting its fiscal deficit down to levels prescribed by the Maastricht treaty. France stands no chance of legitimately getting its fiscal deficit under 3 percent of gross domestic product by 1997."

In addition, even though French and German politicians often voice concern about Europe's swollen ranks of jobless, the same leaders seem willing to accept a level of social pain that is far higher than might be imagined, all in the name of the single currency. That means effectively shrugging off an expected series of strikes and protests this autumn, and meanwhile not being deterred by an employment problem that risks

See EMU, Page 16



IHT

Where Men Are the Treat

Tokyo Club Reverses the Traditional Sex Roles

By Miki Tanikawa
New York Times Service

TOKYO — A middle-aged woman in a skimpy suit enters an ornately decorated club in the Shinjuku section of Tokyo and a row of sharply dressed young men bow as she descends the spiral staircase. The maître d'hotel gives the woman his standard greeting: "Good evening. Whom do you select, Madame?"

She has her choice of the 80 or so men at the club, called the New Ai, who stand ready to cater to her every — or nearly every — whim.

New Ai (Ai means love in Japanese) is one of the many "host clubs" that have become part of Tokyo's vibrant night life. They are variations on the ubiquitous clubs where weary businessmen unwind in the company of charming young women, but they reverse the traditional roles. It is the women who are flattered and flirted with by attractive men of their choice.

Host club habitues, club operators say, are often hostesses themselves. Harumi Takahashi, a club hostess in her early 30s, said she relieved the stress of tiresome evenings spent laughing at jokes, lighting cigarettes and refilling the drinks of her clients by treating herself to the same sort of pampering at

See JAPAN, Page 8



Fumihiko Ima/The New York Times

The scene inside the New Ai, where a woman can select one of 80 or so men to cater to her for the evening.

Policy Reversal / **Taming Population Growth**

Iran's New Ideal: Small Families

By Neil MacFarquhar
New York Times Service

TEHRAN — In the vasectomy department of a birth control clinic serving this city's hard-pressed southern quarters, a single letter lies pressed under the doctor's glass desktop.

Without exception, the wary men shuffling into the office first seek reassurance that the operation will not result in their voices rising or their beards falling out. Then, in this ardent Muslim theocracy, the questions often swing around to whether Islam condones the procedure.

The doctor just taps on the glass. The letter is no simple document. It is a religious edict that the clinic recently solicited from the country's supreme leader, asking him whether men could practice birth control.

In the brief edict stamped with his official seals and carrying the full weight of law, Ayatollah Ali Khamenei listed the withdrawal method, condoms and vasectomies as acceptable contraceptive procedures for men. He scrawled two lines at the end that roughly read, "When wisdom dictates that you do not need more children, a vasectomy is permissible."

The Islamic revolution is trying to curb its population growth. The early vision of producing an Islamic generation that would be a challenge to the West in its very size has been drastically redrawn, overshadowed by the staggering difficulties of managing a population that has vaulted to more than 60 million from 35 million since 1979.

"Back then we had just had a revolution that faced threats from both internal and external enemies," said Grand Ayatollah Nasser Makaram-Shirazi, a top spiritual guide. "We wanted to increase the number of people who believed in the revolution in order to preserve it."

The legal marriage age was dropped to 9, and everyone from a popular television preacher to some of the most learned clerics addressing the weekly Friday prayers exhorted Iranians to make babies. As a result, at least 45 percent of the population is under 17.

But in the late 1980s, as officials pondered the prospects of educating, housing and employing them all, especially in the face of continued economic difficulties and American trade sanctions, they made a startling policy reversal.

And now Iran has one of the world's more aggressive programs to encourage smaller families: to get a marriage license here, you must take a course in family planning.

"Now instead of thinking about the quantity of Muslims we have to think about the quality; we need healthier, more educated and better informed Muslims," Ayatollah Makaram-Shirazi said in an interview, sounding more like a U.S. foreign aid official than a religious leader of a fundamentalist Islamic state.

"I would not recommend it for all countries," he added, "but we have understood that if we do not control the population we will have problems in economics, education, health and culture that will leave the deprived who made the revolution even more deprived."

Even without the religious edict, soaring inflation and eroding wages would probably have pushed Iranians to have smaller families. But rapid public agitation was made possible by support from influential members of the clergy ready to fight the inevitable battles over which Koranic verse or which saying of Mohammed carried the necessary weight.

"There was always some question whether family planning was approved by the religious leadership or not," said Dr. Alireza Marandi, Iran's health minister. As a deputy minister in the early 1980s, he recognized that the population growth rate, among the world's highest, was rocketing out of control. But he also knew that any attempt to haul the issue into the public arena might let slip the unstoppable forces of religious intolerance.

So the ministry quietly kept alive a prerevolutionary program of distributing free condoms and IUDs while maneuvering for an opening.

"We could never advertise on television or put anything in the newspapers," Dr. Marandi said. "If we had offended anyone, the whole thing would have gone down the drain."

HE WAS MOST sensitive to what Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, leader of the revolution, would think. Knowing that if Ayatollah Khomeini had uttered one word against birth control the whole nation would have tossed away its condoms, he always hesitated to ask. He finally did after the cabinet approved birth control by one vote in 1988, but the internal opposition was so vehement that the prime minister refused to announce the decision.

Ayatollah Khomeini suggested a public discussion. That unleashed a tumult of medical seminars and sent Muslim scholars digging through their texts to provide the religious sanction.

Iranian officials cited two examples of the better-known sayings of Mohammed used to oppose birth control until that time. Once Mohammed said he was proud of those who had a large number of children; another time he mentioned that he hoped that the number of Muslims would outnumber all other faiths by Doomsday.

But birth control supporters argued that those were from the early days of the faith when his followers were few, and they found a welter of other sayings by Mohammed and other lesser prophets that small families brought greater ease.

The debate culminated in a 1993 law that enshrined birth control, lifting subsidized health insurance and food coupons for any child after the third. Abortion remained illegal in all cases except when the mother's life was in danger.

But condoms and pills remained free. The state also introduced mandatory premarital birth control classes. Before getting a marriage license couples must submit a stamped form indicating that they attended a segregated, hourlong lecture on birth control methods at their area clinic.

One student in the class at Farman-Farmaian Health Center in south Tehran was Bijan Javar, a 38-year-old Amtrak worker from Newark, New Jersey, who came home to find a bride.

"She's a good one, I got lucky on that," said Mr. Javar, taking the lecture in stride as his classmates chuckled nervously and occasionally asked nontechnical questions like the best way to initiate sex. "This class might seem unusual for someone outside the country, but it is not surprising for Iran."

Indeed, Iranian birth control officials said that even more coercive measures, such as forcing women who have had more than five children to undergo a tubal ligation, are acceptable given the scope of the problem.

"Sometimes we just have to go after people to direct their activities," said Zakiah Rashad, a birth control counselor.

The system seems to be working well enough that a recent directive told counselors to be a little gentler, to talk to people about the different methods rather than just ordering them to follow one.

Statistics are something of a lost art in Iran, but experts say the population growth rate has dropped steeply. By some estimates it has declined from about 4 percent in the 1980s — one of the highest rates ever seen anywhere — to about 2.5 percent, though rural families still tend to bear many children.

Some in the Health Ministry assert that the growth rate is now even lower. In any case, there are certain to be some 100 million Iranians early in the next century.

Today, new parents worry about their children's prospects, not to mention their own ability to pay for them. About 10 to 15 men demand vasectomies every day at the Farman-Farmaian Health Center. It is both the surest method and free.

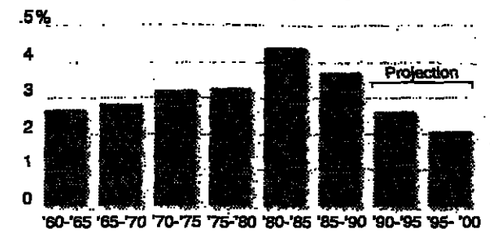
Azim Aslawi, 44, glanced nervously at the men walking stiff-legged from the operating rooms, trying to avoid groin pains. In the doctor's office he asked if Islam really permitted such a change. The doctor tapped the glass.

"Now that I have read the letter I am much more willing to do it," said Mr. Aslawi, father of two. "No one is proud of big families anymore."

Population Explodes in Iran

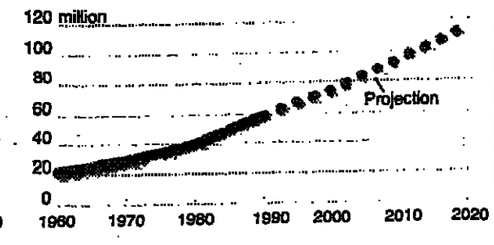
RATE OF GROWTH

The average annual population growth rate peaked in the 1980's, but has dropped since the Islamic Government began encouraging family planning.



TOTAL POPULATION

Yet the total population has grown to more than 60 million today, and is expected to top 100 million early in the next century.



Sources: United Nations; Population Reference Bureau

The New York Times

Turkish Cypriot Guard Killed at Border

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NICOSIA — A Turkish Cypriot soldier was killed and another seriously wounded Sunday when shots were fired at their post near the UN-patrolled buffer zone that separates Greek and Turkish Cypriots, officials said.

It was not immediately clear who was responsible for the shooting, but Turkish Cypriots and Turkey blamed Greek Cypriot soldiers and warned that the incident would heighten tension and hamper efforts to resolve the Cyprus problem.

The Cyprus government denied that Greek Cypriot forces or police had been involved in the incident.

But Turkish Cypriot authorities did not hesitate to accuse Greek Cypriots.

"The attackers were two Greek-Cypriot soldiers, specially trained, and equipped with night-sight equipment and Kalashnikov rifles," the Turkish-Cypriot military leadership said, quoted by the Turkish Anatolia news agency.

Earlier, Turkish-Cypriot officials said the attack had been carried out by a group of Greek-Cypriot civilians who crossed the Green Line and opened fire on a Turkish-Cypriot sentry post.

Meanwhile, Foreign Minister Tansu Ciller of Turkey said she was "astonished" at comments by the Greek prime minister, Costas Simitis, who said the incident was not caused by the Greek-Cypriot side and may have been the result of an internal Turkish-Cypriot problem.

"This is a serious situation, and the comments by Simitis are not serious or credible," she said. "This incident cannot be glossed over with superficial statements."

"We expect a serious investigation to be carried out immediately and the perpetrators arrested and punished."

There were fears that the incident was related to the killing of two Greek Cypriot men during anti-Turkish demonstrations on the demarcation line last month.

A spokesman for the Cyprus government, Yiannakis Cassoulides, quoted by the official Cyprus News Agency, said National Guard officials had examined all weapons held by soldiers in the area and found no indications that any of them had been used.

He said the police had no reports about shots from the "free areas to the Turkish-occupied areas" and described the incident as "an act of Turkish provocation," implying that Turks had shot down their own men. *(Reuters, AFP)*



Matt Nash/The Associated Press

Mr. Santer, left, and Mr. Spring at the meeting Sunday in Tralee, Ireland.

Photocopier Dust Gives Nonsmoker Lung Illness

The Associated Press

LONDON — A nonsmoker developed lung disease, apparently from intensive work with a photocopier, according to a report published in a medical journal. His doctor described it as only the second known such case.

A letter from three Viennese doctors published this weekend in the Lancet said the 39-year-old man had a dry cough and breathlessness. The head of the team, Dr. Christine Armbruster, said she thought the patient became sick from inhaling the dust around the toner of a photocopier. He was diagnosed as suffering from granulomatous pneumonitis, commonly known as vineyard sprayer's lung. Dr. Armbruster wrote. "With increasing use of photocopiers, more patients with pulmonary disease due to exposure to toner dust are expected."

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TRAVEL UPDATE

Flights Over Bulgaria Cut

SOFIA (Reuters) — The number of international flights over Bulgaria has been halved to 700 a day by an air traffic controllers' strike, officials said Sunday.

The stoppage over pay has led to delays of up to 90 minutes for overflying traffic.

Singapore Office in Dubai

DUBAI, United Arab Emirates (AFP) — Singapore is planning to open a consulate in Dubai, a Gulf commercial center, to attract more tourists and increase exports, a Singapore official said Sunday.

Singapore is still studying the project, and the consulate could open in early 1997, said G. Selvaraju, director of the Singapore Trade Center in Dubai.

Ferry service to Hong Kong's outlying islands was suspended Sunday as a typhoon headed toward the British colony with winds of 108 miles per hour (170 kilometers per hour). *(AP)*

German Passport Holders heading for Singapore in September. 50% off at the stylish boutique hotel in Orchard Road, Singapore.
The Elizabeth
A Member of Far East Organization
☆ For Reservations ☆
Fax : (65) 732 3866
Internet : http://www.fareast.com.sg/fareast/hotels

This Week's Holidays

Banking and government offices will be closed or services curtailed in the following countries and their dependencies this week because of national and religious holidays:

MONDAY: Belize, Mozambique, Tajikistan.
TUESDAY: Belize, Gibraltar.
WEDNESDAY: Chile, Ethiopia, Pakistan.
THURSDAY: Mauritius.
SATURDAY: Israel.
SUNDAY: Israel.

Sources: J.P. Morgan, Reuters, Bloomberg.

WEATHER

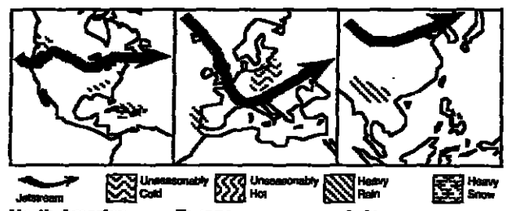
Europe

	Today High	Today Low	Tomorrow High	Tomorrow Low
	C/F	C/F	C/F	C/F
Algarve	22/71	14/57 pc	22/71	13/55 pc
Amsterdam	18/64	8/46 pc	17/62	7/44 c
Ankara	17/62	4/39 pc	21/70	3/37 pc
Athens	24/75	17/62 s	23/73	18/64 pc
Barcelona	28/86	14/57 c	29/68	13/55 r
Belgrade	17/62	8/46 c	18/64	7/44 pc
Berlin	17/62	7/44 pc	16/61	7/44 pc
Brussels	18/64	8/46 c	17/62	7/44 c
Budapest	18/64	7/44 c	18/64	7/44 c
Copenhagen	14/57	6/43 pc	15/61	4/39 c
Costa Del Sol	27/71	13/55 pc	22/71	13/55 pc
Dublin	19/66	9/48 s	16/61	9/48 pc
Edinburgh	18/64	8/46 s	16/61	8/46 pc
Florence	29/66	8/48 pc	23/73	12/53 s
Frankfurt	17/62	6/43 c	17/62	5/41 pc
Geneva	18/64	6/43 s	21/70	7/44 s
Helsinki	13/55	4/39 pc	12/53	4/39 c
Istanbul	19/66	13/55 c	22/71	13/55 pc
Las Palmas	25/77	18/64 s	23/73	18/64 pc
Lisbon	21/70	15/59 pc	21/70	13/55 c
London	18/64	8/48 c	18/64	9/48 pc
Madrid	29/71	11/52 sh	23/73	11/52 c
Mallorca	18/64	14/57 c	18/64	16/61 r
Milan	19/66	9/48 pc	22/71	11/52 s
Moscow	17/62	13/55 r	14/57	7/44 r
Munich	13/55	3/37 r	15/59	4/39 c
Nice	18/64	14/57 sh	22/71	16/61 pc
Oslo	15/59	7/44 pc	14/57	3/37 s
Paris	17/62	8/46 pc	17/62	7/44 c
Prague	14/57	5/41 c	16/61	4/39 c
Reykjavik	15/59	12/53 o	15/59	13/55 c
Rome	21/70	13/55 pc	22/71	17/62 c
St. Petersburg	14/57	7/44 c	13/55	7/44 c
Stockholm	12/53	6/43 c	12/53	4/39 r
Strasbourg	17/62	8/46 pc	19/66	8/46 pc
Tallinn	13/55	4/39 pc	13/55	4/39 c
Venice	18/64	9/48 pc	21/70	11/52 s
Vienna	15/59	7/44 c	17/62	6/43 c
Warsaw	16/61	8/46 pc	14/57	5/41 t
Zurich	16/61	7/44 pc	18/64	8/46 pc

Middle East

Abu Dhabi	41/106	27/80 s	41/106	27/80 s
Beirut	23/73	17/62 pc	25/77	19/66 s
Cairo	32/89	18/64 s	31/88	17/62 s
Damascus	27/80	11/52 s	31/88	13/55 s
Jerusalem	29/77	12/53 s	27/80	14/57 s
Luxor	40/104	18/64 s	39/102	18/64 s
Riyadh	42/107	22/71 s	42/107	23/73 s

Forecast for Tuesday through Thursday, as provided by AccuWeather.



North America

The Northeast will be sunny and nice Tuesday, but showers may arrive by Thursday. Showers in the Northwest Tuesday, turning cooler. The Southeast will be humid with showers and some heavier thunderstorms. Hortense may bring heavy rains to Cuba and the Bahamas Wednesday and Thursday.

Europe

Most of Europe will be cool Tuesday through Thursday. Cloudy and unseasonably cool from Germany to Belarus and south into Romania with some rain and drizzle. England will be windy with some sun and a stray shower; temperatures will be near normal. There may be heavy rains in Portugal.

Asia

Some showers in Beijing Tuesday, then partly sunny and pleasant. Tokyo will be sunny and nice Tuesday and Wednesday, but showers are likely Thursday. Heavy rains from the remains of Typhoon Sally will spread inland across southern China, northern Laos and northern Myanmar.

North America

	Today High	Today Low	Tomorrow High	Tomorrow Low
	C/F	C/F	C/F	C/F
Anchorage	14/57	7/44 c	13/55	3/41 r
Atlanta	33/91	20/68 pc	29/84	18/64 pc
Boston	22/71	16/61 c	22/71	14/57 pc
Chicago	28/79	15/59 pc	27/80	13/55 s
Dallas	38/97	20/68 pc	34/93	21/70 s
Denver	31/88	12/53 s	29/84	12/53 s
Detroit	27/80	16/61 r	23/73	13/55 pc
Honolulu	31/88	23/73 pc	32/89	24/75 pc
Houston	33/91	19/66 pc	33/91	21/70 pc
Los Angeles	30/86	18/64 s	31/88	17/62 pc
Miami	32/89	25/77 pc	33/91	26/79 pc
Minneapolis	26/82	17/62 s	27/80	12/53 pc
Montreal	25/77	15/59 r	23/73	11/52 pc
Nassau	32/89	25/77 pc	33/91	25/77 pc
New York	29/84	21/70 pc	28/79	17/62 pc
Orlando	32/89	23/73 pc	33/91	24/75 pc
Phoenix	37/98	27/80 s	40/104	27/80 s
San Fran.	20/68	14/57 s	23/73	14/57 pc
Seattle	22/71	11/52 s	24/75	13/55 pc
Toronto	25/77	13/55 pc	23/73	12/53 pc
Vancouver	18/64	12/53 pc	23/73	15/59 pc
Washington	31/88	21/70 pc	28/82	19/64 pc

Asia

	Today High	Today Low	Tomorrow High	Tomorrow Low
	C/F	C/F	C/F	C/F
Bali	32/89	21/70 s	31/88	22/71 s
Bangkok	33/91	24/75 c	32/89	24/75 r
Beijing	33/91	19/66 s	32/89	21/70 s
Bombay	29/82	23/73 sh	29/82	24/75 sh
Calcutta	31/88	25/77 pc	32/89	25/77 pc
Chiang Mai	33/91	22/71 c	32/89	23/73 r
Colombo	29/84	25/77 t	29/84	24/75 c
Hanoi	32/89	27/80 t	33/91	27/80 t
Ho Chi Minh	32/89	24/75 t	31/88	24/75 r
Hong Kong	30/86	28/79 t	30/86	25/77 t
Islamabad	40/104	25/77 s	41/106	26/79 s
Jakarta	32/89	24/75 t	31/88	23/73 t
Karachi	36/97	27/80 s	36/97	27/80 s
K. Lumpur	32/89	23/73 pc	31/88	23/73 t
K. Kinabalu	31/86	21/70 r	29/84	22/71 pc
Manila	31/88	24/75 sh	31/88	25/77 r
New Delhi	32/89	23/73 pc	35/95	25/77 s
Phnom Penh	32/89	24/75 t	31/88	24/75 pc
Phuket	33/91	24/75 c	32/89	24/75 r
Rangoon	34/93	23/73 c	32/89	25/77 r
Seoul	27/80	16/61 pc	29/84	17/62 s
Shanghai	32/89	24/75 pc	29/82	22/71 t
Singapore	31/88	22/71 t	31/88	22/71 pc
Taipei	32/89	24/75 pc	32/89	23/73 pc
Tokyo	24/75	22/71 r	24/75	14/57 pc
Vientiane	32/89	27/80 t	32/89	26/79 t

Africa

Algiers	25/77	18/64 t	24/75	17/62 c
Cape Town	14/57	5/41 pc	21/70	10/50 s
Casablanca	17/62	13/55 pc	19/64	12/53 c
Harare	27/80	13/55 pc	28/82	13/55 pc
Lagos	28/82	24/75 pc	28/82	22/71 pc
Nairobi	28/82	10/50 pc	28/82	11/52 pc
Tunis	26/79	21/70 t	34/93	24/75 s

Latin America

Buenos Aires	13/55	2/35 pc	17/62	8/46 s
Caracas	30/91	26/79 pc	30/91	26/79 pc
Lima	17/62	14/57 c	17/62	15/59 pc
Mexico City	22/71	13/55 c	24/75	13/55 pc
Rio de Janeiro	28/82	21/70 pc	29/84	21/70 t
Santiago	19/66	4/39 s	23/73	9/48 s

Oceania

Auckland	17/62	12/53 r	16/61	8/48 pc
Sydney	20/68	11/52 pc	19/66	9/48 s

Legend: s-sunny, pc-partly cloudy, c-cloudy, sh-showers, t-thunderstorms, r-rain, sf-snow flurries, sn-snow, Hcs, W-Weather. All maps, forecasts and data provided by AccuWeather, Inc. © 1996

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Cayman Islands	1-800-366-4663	Jamaica Ω	5	Portugal +	05017-1-877		
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THE AMERICAS

Campaign Coffers Race to a Record

By Leslie Wayne
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Even though Republicans and Democrats strongly argued for campaign finance reform this year, both parties are taking advantage of a variety of loopholes to get around federal campaign spending limitations, making the 1996 presidential race the most expensive in history.

These loopholes are allowing corporations to pour money into the presidential race at record levels and at far more than the $5,000 legal limit. This year each party expects to raise $120 million to $150 million in private donations — in addition to the $172 million in federal money given to both parties.

By November, some experts say, campaign spending may well surpass $600 million: money spent by the parties, by the candidates' campaigns and by outside organizations, like labor unions or advocacy groups, on the candidates' behalf.

The biggest force behind the surge in fund-raising is the growth of what are known as soft-money donations, money from rich individuals and corporations that goes to the parties, not to the candidates.

Critics say that soft dollars have become a backdoor source of money in the presidential race that is easy to raise and hard to trace.

"The parties find it is a lot easier to raise $100,000 in soft money with one phone call to a corporation than to try to collect $1,000 donations from individuals," said Ellen Miller, executive director at the Center for Responsive Politics, a nonprofit group.

"Soft dollars are like cyberspace accounting — it's hard to follow where it goes," Ms. Miller added. "This is classic 'wink and a nod' behavior. Soft money barely makes the letter of the law. And within the spirit of the law, it's a joke."

The power of soft dollars came into play at the Democratic national convention.

At a luncheon paid for by the Public Securities Association, a Wall Street trade group, and several Wall Street firms, the Democratic Party honored members of its "Business Council," those who gave $10,000 or more, with a chance to meet with Treasury Secretary Robert Rubin. Many executives having lunch with Mr. Rubin were from businesses directly affected by Treasury decisions.

In addition, the executives were approached for even more money. Mr. Rubin gave a brief speech extolling the Clinton economic plan and criticizing Bob Dole. He was followed by Terry McAuliffe, a Democratic Party official, who praised Mr. Rubin as "the greatest fund-raiser in the history of the planet." Then, after explaining that "by law, Bob can't raise $1," Mr. McAuliffe exhorted the crowd to donate even more.

Under laws enacted in 1974, individuals can give only $1,000 to a presidential candidate and corporate political-action committees are limited to $5,000 donations.

To offset the loss of that private financing, money from the federal government was made available to candidates starting in 1974. This year, each candidate will receive $74 million for the general-election campaign and $12 million for the convention.

But a glaring loophole remained: Corporations and individuals were allowed to give unlimited amounts to the national parties for activities like voter registration, television advertising and get-out-the-vote campaigns. This soft money is supposed to promote the party, and not specific candidates, but many see this as a distinction with little difference.

The $10,000-a-ticket 50th-birthday dinner last month for President Bill Clinton raised money for the Democratic Party. But, said a prominent Democratic fund-raiser: "You can spend $10,000 to wish happy birthday to Clinton, and it doesn't violate federal rules."

From Jan. 1, 1995, to June 30, 1996, both parties already exceeded previous soft-dollar records, and fund-raising is still in full swing.

The Democratic Party has raised $70.3 million in soft dollars so far, more than twice the $34.5 million it raised in the entire 1992 presidential race, according to the Center for Responsive Politics. By the end of June, the Republican Party raised $83.9 million in soft dollars, almost double the $49 million raised in 1992.



Lee Celano/Reuters

Residents of Surf City, North Carolina, checking out the damage on their barrier island.

Battered North Carolina Cleans Up

Reuters

WILMINGTON, North Carolina — North Carolina residents began returning to soaked and battered homes Sunday to face a huge clearing-up job after the hurricane designated Fran.

Dozens of people lined up at stores to buy chainsaws and other repair tools. Others whose homes were destroyed sought food at church-run kitchens.

Convoys of trucks streamed into the Wilmington area to repair utility poles, replace hundreds of miles of downed power lines, fix roads and haul away fallen trees and debris.

Washington was bracing itself for the fall-out from the hurricane as rising floodwaters along the Potomac River threatened the nation's capital Sunday. After Fran dumped four inches of rain in the capital and up to 14 inches in outlying areas, forecasters predicted a flood surge of 13 feet to 15 feet in the Georgetown section of the city and up to 34 feet at Harpers Ferry, West Virginia.

Rising floodwaters also threatened to close the main road to National Airport, the city's domestic airport.

Hurricane Fran cut a swath of destruction from the southeastern end of North Carolina at Cape Fear, where it came ashore, to the northwest of the state.

At least 15 people were killed in the state, including a fire fighter, "and there may be more," said Sara Kempin, a spokeswoman for North Carolina Emergency Management Center. Some drowned, while others were killed when trees fell on their cars or houses, she added.

■ Another Storm Losing Its Punch

Hurricane warnings remained posted for the British and U.S. Virgin Islands on Sunday, but may be downgraded because the tropical storm designated Hortense was not strengthening, Reuters reported from Miami.

POLITICAL NOTES

Bridging Streams Of Flowing Oratory

WASHINGTON — As political metaphors go, it's a humble one. It's not a shining city, or a new frontier or anything as sparkling as a point of light — just a bridge.

But since President Bill Clinton turned it on Bob Dole in his acceptance speech at the Democratic convention, that item of infrastructure has become the dominant oratorical image of the 1996 campaign.

Over and over, Mr. Clinton vows to be a "bridge to the future," while complaining that Mr. Dole wants to build a bridge to the past. Mr. Dole, frustrated, won't let the image go, accusing Mr. Clinton of plotting to build a "bridge to the future of higher taxes, more teenagers using drugs, a government-run health care system, more liberal judges, America defenseless against incoming ballistic missiles, an economy producing too few jobs and on and on and on."

Describing Mr. Clinton's decision to postpone a stop in Pittsburgh last week because he was too tired after a week of campaigning, the White House press secretary, Mike McCurry, said with an almost-straight face that, for the moment, Pennsylvania would be "a bridge too far." *(NYT)*

Dole and the Family

PITTSBURGH — Bob Dole has attacked the Family and Medical Leave Act as an example of President Clinton's using the "long arm of the federal government" to interfere with rights of business owners.

As the White House proposes expansion of the popular law, which allows workers to take up to six months of unpaid leave after the birth of a baby, the Republican nominee said the family leave law violated his conception of what the government's role should be in American life.

"My view is, why should the federal government be getting into family leave? It ought to be left to employees or the states or the counties, and the federal government ought to be out of it," he said. *(WP)*

Kemp in Harlem

NEW YORK — The visit by Jack Kemp to Harlem has made him the first Republican in at least a half-century to take a presidential campaign directly to the country's historic wellspring of black political power.

"My goal for America is that by the end of the century, 50 percent of all African-Americans in the country is voting Democratic and 50 percent is voting Republican," the Republican nominee for vice president, said at a rally.

"We may not get 50 percent right now, but I think this country will be better off if both political parties compete for every single vote."

In the last week, Mr. Kemp has taken his campaign to inner-city neighborhoods and traditionally Democratic strongholds like South-Central in Los Angeles and the South Side of Chicago. But his foray into Harlem was more surprising. *(NYT)*

Quote/Unquote

Joseph McCann, a 65-year-old sales manager in New Jersey, on Bob Dole's proposal for a 15-percent tax cut: "He'd really be in a box if he won. He couldn't cut Medicare and lose all the senior citizens. With Saddam acting up, he couldn't cut defense. So he'd have to forget the tax cut or do what Ronald Reagan did and leave a massive deficit for our grandchildren." *(WP)*

Away From Politics

• **The New York City police** have arrested a woman who they say robbed an elderly Finnish tourist who was suffering a heart attack on a Manhattan street. Laila Simola was robbed of a 1.5 carat diamond ring as she lay unconscious on a sidewalk, the police said. *(Reuters)*

The rap singer Tupac Shakur was critically wounded when he and a record company executive were shot while driving in Las Vegas. The police did not know who fired at the car carrying Mr. Shakur and the chairman of Death Row Records, Marion (Suge) Knight, who was slightly wounded. *(AP)*

757 Pilot Says Missile Passed By

Reuters

WASHINGTON — The National Transportation Safety Board is investigating a report by an American Airlines pilot that he sighted a missile off the right wing of his Boeing 757 as he flew near NASA and U.S. Navy facilities in Virginia last week, a spokesman for the agency said.

The spokesman, Peter Goelz, confirmed Saturday that the investigation was under way, but noted that the pilot took no evasive action because none was needed. The inquiry was first reported by Newsday, a newspaper on Long Island, New York.

The incident took place Aug. 29 as American Airlines Flight 1170 flew over Wallops Island, Virginia, en route to Boston from San Juan, Puerto Rico, Mr. Goelz said.

Wallops Island is home to the National Aeronautics and Space Administration's program for unmanned research rockets. There also are two navy installations near the site.

Mr. Goelz said, "We have sent an investigator to look into a report that he saw a missile off the wing of his plane."

Investigators looking into the cause of the July 17 explosion off the coast of New York of TWA Flight 800, which killed all 230 people aboard, say the crash may have been caused by a missile, a bomb or mechanical failure.

So far, they have not disclosed any further evidence to support or rule out any of the theories.

They have found microscopic traces of a chemical explosive on the aircraft debris, but say they need further evidence from the damage to determine what happened.

EU Delays on Anti-Cuba Law

It'll Wait Until After U.S. Election to Retaliate

The Associated Press

TRALEE, Ireland — The European Union said Sunday that it would delay until after the U.S. presidential election legislation to retaliate against an American law that punishes foreigners for trading with Cuba.

The EU foreign ministers again unanimously denounced U.S. law enabling Americans to sue foreign companies using property in Cuba seized from American owners after the 1959 revolution in Cuba.

"We repeated our absolute opposition," said the Irish foreign minister, Dick Spring, chairman of the two-day meeting near this resort town in western Ireland. But he said the EU, which has drafted countermeasures, including legal action against U.S. companies in European courts, will not press its case before the Nov. 5 election.

Foreign Secretary Malcolm Rifkind of Britain said "there was a unanimous view that we want to see democratic reform in Cuba," but he called U.S. efforts to sue foreigners trading in Cuba "quite unacceptable."

Mr. Spring said that while the anti-Cuba law was a thorn in the EU's side, "the trans-Atlantic relationship itself is bigger than that." Referring to the U.S. president, the Dutch foreign minister, Hans van Mierlo, said, "Clinton must not now be pushed into a difficult corner by the Europeans."

"It seems it is wise for us to wait for the American presidential elections," said the European Commission president, Jacques Santer.

The United States angered the EU and other trade partners in March by enacting legislation to enable Americans to sue foreign companies using formerly U.S.-owned property in their trade dealings in Cuba.

The EU contends that the U.S. measure violates international trade rules by trying to extend American law to other countries.

Washington has deferred implementation of the lawsuit provision until at least mid-January. But it has acted against one Canadian and one Mexican company by enforcing a provision banning executives of suspect companies from entering the United States.

The 15-nation EU has opened dispute procedures in the World Trade Organization and threatened to retaliate through countersuits against U.S. companies.

It is also preparing retaliatory steps against U.S. legislation that seeks to punish foreign companies trading with Iran and Libya.

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NEW WORLD TELECOMMUNICATIONS



Security Forces Press Kashmiris to the Polls

By Kenneth J. Cooper
Washington Post Service

SRINAGAR, India — The first day of voting to elect a government for the disputed Indian state of Jammu and Kashmir saw voters turning out in greater numbers than they did for parliamentary elections four months ago, but evidence indicated that not everyone was going to the polls voluntarily.

Security forces were seen pressuring people to the polls, a tactic they employed during elections for the federal Parliament in May. Reporters saw squads of army and paramilitary officers going from house to house in some localities, but they seemed to have acted less harshly and inspired less fear than they did during the May vote.

As they did four months ago, appointed state officials denied Saturday that security forces had threatened to harm Kashmiris if they did not vote.

In some areas of the Himalayan state, which has been riven by separatist violence for almost seven years, residents came to vote eagerly and in numbers that kept polling officers busy all day.

State officials said the voter turnout, estimated to have been from 50 percent to 53 percent, showed genuine interest in the state's first elections for its own legislature since 1987.

By comparison, 46 percent voted in May's Indian parliamentary election and an average of 68 percent cast ballots in Kashmir's last four legislative elections.

The voting, which will take place on four days ending Sept. 30, is designed to end nine years of direct rule by the Indian government and restore democracy to the only majority-Muslim state in predominantly Hindu India.

Most analysts predict that the regional National Conference — led by Farooq Abdullah, who resigned as Kashmir's chief minister at the start of a separatist rebellion in 1990 — will form its new government in early October.

The elections have raised hopes among some voters of a restoration of peace, a grant of greater autonomy to the state and a new round of negotiations between India and Pakistan, which have gone to war twice since 1948 because of their conflicting claims to the territory.



Sherwin Crasto/The Associated Press

A paramilitary soldier guarding a Kashmir polling station. Turnout on the first day of voting to elect a government for the disputed state appears to have been about 50 percent.

Mother Teresa's Illness Intensifies Guessing on Successor

By John-Thor Dahlburg
Los Angeles Times Service

CALCUTTA — Tarak Das, 65, his legs paralyzed and his lungs devastated by tuberculosis, lies on an air mattress in the Immaculate Heart Home for the Dying Destitute. He was kicked out of his home by his family and had nowhere else to go but the Calcutta hospice run by Mother Teresa and her nuns.

"Who else is there for us but Mother?" the ailing man asks.

For Mother Teresa's Missionaries of Charity and the Roman Catholic Church, events in recent weeks have lent urgency to the sickly Bengali's question. Mother Teresa, the world's most celebrated missionary and perhaps its most admired and respected woman, had to be rushed Aug. 20 to a Calcutta nursing home for her own health problems — malaria and pneumonia.

While in intensive care, the frail nun suffered heart failure. She also turned 86, breathing through a respirator. Now reportedly feeling fit again, she was released Friday.

Though she may have rallied this time, a long list of health problems and Mother Teresa's mounting age combine to give immediacy to the matter of who her successor will be, and how the Missionaries of Charity will fare without its creator.

The successor to the group's founder, leader and inspiration — who was honored with the 1979 Nobel Peace Prize — will have enormous shoes to fill. The next superior-general will supplant the most famous figure in Christendom after Pope John Paul II himself, and perhaps its most beloved.

The elderly missionary's own viewpoint: 'God sent Teresa. He will send somebody else to carry on the work.'

Her organizational responsibilities will be no less than those of a corporate chief executive officer doing business worldwide.

Founded single-handedly in 1950 by Mother Teresa when she had just 5 rupees — about 15 cents — in her pocket, the Missionaries of Charity has mushroomed to encompass 4,000 nuns working in 570 missions in 120 countries. The order operates homes and hospices for AIDS, leprosy and tuberculosis patients, soup kitchens, children's programs and family counseling and schooling for the destitute in locales from Tanzania to San Francisco.

In Calcutta, the order's cradle and home base, the nuns, clad in their distinctive white cowls with blue stripes, dish out U.S. farm-surplus wheat and oil to the hungry, and perform other tasks.

So what will happen when this ubiquitous and trusted figure, who can raise tens of millions of dollars annually in contributions throughout the world, is gone? Prognoses differ.

"It'll collapse in 10 years. Nothing is holding it up," predicts Dr. Aroup Chatterjee, a British-educated general practitioner who is one of Calcutta's most outspoken critics of the missionary who others admiringly call the "saint of the gutters."

"It's not going to stop with her," counters the Reverend T.C. Joseph, a member of another Catholic order, the Salesians of Don Bosco. "This show is not run by human reckonings, senior management and things like that. It is run by another hand, which they seem to believe in."

Succession is not a matter that members of the order care to talk about.

"Everything we have had to say, we have said, so we're giving no more interviews," said Sister Priscilla Lewis, the sole nun at the order's four-story, whitewashed "Mother House" headquarters here who is empowered to speak to the media. "God bless you."

An Anglo-Indian and former schoolteacher from Shillong in the hills near the border with Bangladesh, Sister Lewis is considered at the moment to be the top candidate to follow Mother Teresa as the order's leader.

"She's the one who does the organization, the coordination," said a Calcutta executive who has frequent contact with the order. People who know Sister Lewis have called her "businesslike," "no-nonsense" and "taciturn."

Until now, Mother Teresa has kept quiet about her own preferences, if she has any, about who should follow her.

"God sent Teresa," she once said. "He will send somebody else to carry on the work."

BRIEFLY ASIA

Hong Kongers Rail at Japan

HONG KONG — Thousands of Hong Kong Chinese marched, chanted and hoisted banners Sunday to protest Japan's claim to an island chain in the East China Sea.

In Taiwan, meanwhile, the New Party announced plans Sunday to form an international alliance of Chinese in Hong Kong, Taiwan and overseas to mobilize opposition to Japan's claim to the archipelago. Hsu Li-nung, a leader of the party, said President Lee Teng-hui should take stronger action in the face of Japan's "invasion."

In Hong Kong, protesters chanted "Get out, rowdy Japanese!" and "Swear to defend Diaoyu Islands to the death!" during their march from Hong Kong's central business district to a playground in Wanchai.

Tempers have risen since Japanese nationalists put up a lighthouse and war memorial on one of the islands, which are claimed by Japan, China and Taiwan. *(AP)*

Visit Is a China-Taiwan First

BEIJING — For the first time, China is sending a business delegation from privately run companies to Taiwan to increase cooperation between the two rivals, an official report said Sunday.

The group, including bankers, businessmen and experts on Taiwan, will study management methods and business development of Taiwanese firms during a 10-day visit starting Monday, the Xinhua press agency said.

Zhang Xuwu, executive deputy chairman of China's All-China Federation of Industry & Commerce, will head the delegation, which also includes Fang Sheng, a professor who heads a research center on the Taiwanese economy, Xinhua said. It said the delegation would brief Taiwanese business people about China's growing private sector, "as well as increase cooperation between the two sides." *(AP)*

For the Record

Nearly 80 members of a Burmese student rebel group that had been fighting the military government along the Thai border since 1988 surrendered last week, the official Burmese news agency said Sunday. Battalion 203 of the All Burma Students Democratic Front surrendered along with family members. *(AP)*

Swirling flood waters in southern India swept away a truck transporting members of a wedding party, killing up to 40 people, the police said Sunday. The victims included 20 women and 10 children. Thirty others swam ashore after the accident in Andhra Pradesh state. *(AP)*

VOICES From Asia

Hsu Li-nung, a retired general and member of Taiwan's opposition New Party, as Taiwan residents formed an organization to protect the Diaoyu Islands from Japan: "This kind of invasion behavior, which had suppressed us for almost 100 years, is unbearable." *(Reuters)*

Chris Patten, governor of Hong Kong, insisting that he has a busy 10 months ahead in the countdown to the handover to China on June 30: "'Go quietly into the night' has never struck me as a very good motto or guide to leadership in a free society. So I shall continue to speak out, without, as they say, fear or favor." *(Reuters)*

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EUROPE

Ex-Belgian Minister Held in Political Killing

Former Socialist Official Is 5th Suspect

By Tom Buerkle
International Herald Tribune

BRUSSELS — Belgium was shocked anew Sunday by the arrest of a former federal minister for the murder in 1991 of Andre Cools, a Socialist Party leader and once a deputy prime minister.

Alain Van der Biest, 53, a Socialist who had been federal pensions minister and later interior minister in the Wallonia government, until 1992, was charged with murder and attempted murder in the slaying of Mr. Cools and the wounding of Mr. Cools's companion, Marie-Helene Joiret, outside her apartment in the eastern city of Liege.

Four other men, including Richard Taxquet, Mr. Van der Biest's former personal secretary, were arrested Friday and charged with murder and attempted murder. The arrests, along with the unearthing of a suspected pedophile ring, seemed to confirm the worst suspicions about a political system gone bad.

Although the authorities in Liege would confirm only the arrest, state television RTBF said the police now believed that Mr. Van der Biest had ordered the killing, apparently as a result of internal feuding within the Socialist Party of Wallonia, the French-speaking southern half of Belgium.

Nevertheless, some leading politicians continued to suggest that others may have been involved in the murder or related criminal affairs. Philippe Moureaux, the Socialist Party vice president and Cools protégé whose past suggestions of a broad murder plot had been dismissed by other politicians and the news media, on Sunday condemned what he called a "conspiracy of silence" among the police, judicial officials and the media over the past five years.

Speaking on state television, Mr. Moureaux said the murder investigation "must be followed to the very end."

The arrests deepened suspicions about Belgium's political and judicial establishment. The five men were originally considered among the chief suspects before investigators turned their focus to several financial scandals uncovered by their inquiries.

Carlo Todarello, one of the five, reportedly told investigators in 1992 that Mr. Cools's murder in July 1991 was tied to the theft of securities worth 500 million Belgian francs ($17 million) two months later. Mr. Taxquet was charged but never prosecuted in the securities case. He was detained on a murder charge in the Cools case for two weeks in 1994 before being released after the high court transferred the investigation from the Neufchatean prosecutor, Jean-Marc Connerotte, to the Liege prosecutor.

Mr. Connerotte is now leading the investigation into the kidnapping and murders of four girls, victims of the apparent pedophile ring, whose bodies were found buried outside the southern city of Charleroi.

Justice Minister Stefaan De Clerck indicated over the weekend that the investigation into the pedophile ring had produced information that led to a breakthrough in the Cools murder. Newspapers have speculated about a link since the police found a red motorcycle at the home of the chief suspect in the pedophile killings, Marc Dutroux, that matched the description of one used in the killing of Mr. Cools. Mr. Cools was once president of the Socialist Party and was the chief of its Liege federation when he was killed.

■ Top Investigator Steps Aside

A chief investigator into the murder of Mr. Cools resigned Sunday, the Belgian judiciary said, according to Reuters.

"In the light of new developments in the Cools investigation and the doubts expressed by some regarding the professional integrity of Chief Commissioner Raymond Brose, he has informed us he no longer wishes to be part of the investigative team," the public prosecutor of Liege said.

Italy Recalls Tainted Cheese

The Associated Press

ROME — Three brands of mascarpone, a creamy cheese that is used in one of Italy's most popular desserts, tiramisu, have been taken off store shelves nationwide after the product was linked to four cases of botulism in Naples and in the Calabrian town of Vibo Valentia.

Health officials in other European countries and the United States were being notified of the recall, the news agency ANSA reported. It said that the Italian Health Ministry was sending out an alert because the brands Giglio, Parmalat and Sol di Valle are sold in the United States, Russia, Germany, Spain, Sweden and Belgium.

Botulism can cause paralysis and vision and breathing problems.



Pierre Verdy/Agence France-Presse

HOTEL FIRE — The Sequoia Lodge hotel at Disneyland Paris after a fire there early Saturday forced the evacuation of 1,500 guests. No one was injured. The authorities have not determined the cause.

Black Woman Redefines Italian Beauty

The Associated Press

ROME — An 18-year-old black woman has been named Miss Italy after two judges at the pageant were dismissed for saying her skin color did not reflect true Italian beauty.

Denny Mendez won the most votes Saturday from a dozen judges, and from 9 million television viewers who telephoned in their opinions.

The tall, long-haired native of the Dominican Republic wept when her victory was announced.

The two judges were dismissed after voicing their views on race and Italian beauty. One of them — the television personality Alba Parietti — was reinstated after saying her comments had been misconstrued. She placed the crown on Miss Mendez's head Saturday night.

The other, the fashion photographer Bob Kreiger, was dismissed for saying Miss Mendez should not be in the contest because the winner should "be the mirror of this eternal Italy and not the copy of another country, another culture."

Her victory hit the front pages of all the Sunday papers, with Corriere della Sera saying: "Crowned in the middle of a polemic and whistles, Miss Italy is black." Il Messaggero sneered, "Italy is an exotic country but not that much."

BRIEFLY EUROPE

Vatican Says Pope Is Well

GYOER, Hungary — Although Pope John Paul II has looked tired and weak during a two-day visit to Hungary, the Vatican says the pontiff is basically healthy and plans a full foreign travel schedule in the coming months.

But his spokesman said the cause of an intestinal illness that has struck the 76-year-old pontiff twice in the past seven months had not been determined.

John Paul, slowed by ailments in recent years, appeared fatigued, and his walk seemed labored when he celebrated an open-air Mass for tens of thousands Saturday. He told Hungarians not to lose hope despite hardships following the fall of communism.

Questioned about the pope's health, the Vatican spokesman, Joaquin-Navarro Valls, said, "Basically, he remains a healthy man."

He said John Paul, who will visit France from Sept. 19 to 22, plans at least four foreign tours next year — to the Czech Republic, his native Poland, Brazil and to Paris for the Church's youth day. *(AP)*

Ulster Peace Talks Resuming

BELFAST — Northern Ireland's peace talks resume Monday, with hard-line Protestants demanding the expulsion of two small parties whose inclusion was initially seen as a major bonus for the ill-starred peace process.

Ian Paisley, leader of the Democratic Unionist Party, signaled over the weekend that he would be seeking to have the two small Protestant groups barred over a death threat issued against a maverick unionist, Billy Wright.

The talks, over which a former U.S. senator, George Mitchell, is presiding, have failed to tackle a single substantive issue since they began in June. They have instead have turned into a replay of the Protestant-Catholic rivalry at the root of the conflict. The British and Irish governments, joint sponsors of the negotiations, said last week that only talks could resolve Northern Ireland's 27-year civil war. *(Reuters)*

EU Plans October Summit

TRALEE, Ireland — The EU leaders will meet in Dublin on Oct. 5 to give new impetus to reforming the European Union, an effort that began in March but is moving forward slowly.

EU officials attending a foreign ministers meeting here said the one-day gathering has been requested by President Jacques Chirac of France to speed the EU reform debate. The EU has agreed to take in East European members in the years ahead. But before it can do so, it must overhaul its cumbersome decision-making rules. *(AP)*

The EU This Week:

International Herald Tribune

Events of special interest this week at the European Union:

- Prime Minister John Bruton of Ireland, holder of the EU presidency, visits President Bill Clinton in Washington on Monday and addresses a joint session of Congress. Although intended to focus on the peace process in Northern Ireland, Mr. Bruton is expected to discuss EU-U.S. issues, including Europe's opposition to American sanctions on foreign companies doing business in Cuba, Libya and Iran.
- Foreign Minister Dick Spring presents Ireland's program Tuesday for its EU presidency to the Foreign Affairs Committee of the European Parliament in Brussels.
- The European Commission is expected to debate policy Wednesday for maintaining public-service obligations while introducing competition into such sectors as telecommunications, broadcasting and postal service. The key issue is whether to insert a public-service clause into the Union's governing treaty as part of current EU reform efforts. France leads a bloc of mostly southern EU states in favor of such a clause; Britain and many other northern states fear that a clause will hinder further liberalization.

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EDITORIALS/OPINION

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A Bosnia Fiasco?

The Clinton administration struggles for public approval of the elections it means to be held in Bosnia on Sept. 14. It is a hapless mission. As things stand, these elections, meant to create a framework for a multiethnic Bosnia, will simply tighten the grip of the local ruling powers and consolidate the trend to ethnic partition. The administration finds itself grasping at straws of moderation to justify a process that bids to capsize the Dayton peace accords and provoke a possible resumption of military hostilities.

It might have been different if the NATO-led international peacekeeping forces had been assigned to police the country in order to give a fair electoral chance to democratic forces and to allow the fuller participation of the huge mass of refugees "cleansed" from their original homes. The Dayton terms so aspired. But there was and is no stomach for such a tough policing mission, either in the American government or among other leading providers of peacekeeping units.

It also might have been different if the United States and others had shown a readiness to extend their peacekeeping commitment beyond December. It was foolish from the start to think that traumatized Bosnia could be settled down and set on the road to democratic development in the short space of a year. But the Clinton administration, fearing political reprisal in an election year, had neither the taste nor the mandate for such an extension.

The administration contends that the reasonable and feasible purpose of these elections is not to achieve an early democracy but merely to "provide a platform to build joint structures" among the contending ethnic groups. Anyway, chips in the State Department, there is "no alternative."

Henry Kissinger argues that the requisite military means do not exist to accomplish Dayton's political thrust to create for the first time a multiethnic Bosnian state. Elections, he suggests, should be organized not in vain pursuit of this ambitious goal but in sober pursuit of a more realistic one. He would have each ethnic region vote on whether it wishes to go for separation or eventual unification.

As a practical matter, it appears that momentum is up and, for better or worse, unreconstructed elections will take place on Sept. 14. Perhaps the skeptics will be confounded. But if things go poorly, pressure will surely mount to undertake an alternative approach before the peacekeepers depart and leave behind a gathering crisis in Bosnia and what will be a foreign policy fiasco for the United States.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

Unwell in Russia

For the first time, a Russian leader has squarely told his people that he is sick. Boris Yeltsin defied decades and even centuries of secretive Kremlin tradition last week when he acknowledged in a television interview that he is suffering from heart disease and will undergo surgery in a few weeks. His disclosure moved Russian government a little way further down the road of openness and accountability.

By all accounts, the revelation did not come easily to Mr. Yeltsin, on a personal or political level. Although it has been clear to everyone for some time that he is not a healthy man, he would not face up to the needed diagnostic tests until last month, according to an account in the Russian magazine Itogi. In the waning days of the recent presidential campaign and in the weeks since the July 3 election, Russian officials resorted to a host of Soviet-era cropping and splicing techniques to hide the seriousness of the president's condition from the Russian public. Officials said the president was suffering from "a cold" and from "colossal weariness." Even now, details of his condition or planned surgery have not been released.

But the Russian press, which had been as protective of President Yeltsin as the U.S. press once was of American presidents, grew increasingly restive. And Mr. Yeltsin finally decided, he said: "I want to have a society based on truth. That means no longer hiding what we used to hide."

Not surprisingly, the new candor is leading to new questions. Russia's constitution specifies that if a president dies or becomes incapacitated, his place is taken by the prime minister, who then calls a new election within three months. As in America, however, the law is not clear about the definition of incapacitation, nor about who will make such a judgment. Many political leaders in Moscow, both in opposition and within the administration, now urge Mr. Yeltsin, before he undergoes major surgery, to transfer power temporarily but officially to Prime Minister Viktor Chernomyrdin.

Much is also being said about the jockeying for position among those who wish to succeed Mr. Yeltsin. Again, the openness with which possible successors are seeking to build support through the media and among various constituencies may be a healthy sign of democracy taking root. But Russia's democracy remains young and perhaps fragile. Not only Mr. Yeltsin's health but also that of Russian democratization is being tested.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

Arafat Has to Change

When the Palestinians began limited self-rule two years ago, Yasser Arafat took on a job that might tax even an experienced national leader. His Palestinian Authority must provide services to an already impoverished region whose hardships are intensified by Israel's closing of Palestinian territories after terrorist bombings in Jerusalem and Tel Aviv. He has been rightly pressed by Israel and the United states to combat Palestinian terrorist organizations. But as Mr. Arafat tries to govern the Palestinians and negotiate with the Israelis, he has abused the rights of his own people. He is now the architect of repressive policies and conduct that may do lasting harm to his Authority and to the peace effort.

Palestinians hoped that after 30 years of a harsh Israeli occupation, self-rule would bring basic freedoms. Mr. Arafat has disappointed them. Hundreds of prisoners have been jailed for months without charges. In two years, seven people have died in detention. Police routinely use torture during interrogations. Books critical of Mr. Arafat have been banned, and critical journalists censored, beaten and imprisoned. State Security Courts hold secret, midnight trials of defendants who are assigned lawyers and told of the charges only when the trials begin. The trials frequently last just a few minutes. Mr. Arafat has ignored challenges from the freely elected Palestinian Legislative Council to improve his record on human rights.

The Authority defends the abuses by citing American and Israeli pressure to fight terrorism. The pressure is warranted, but should not be read as a license to violate civil liberties and the rule of law. Unhappily, American officials have often failed to make that clear. Vice President Al Gore and others have praised the State Security Courts.

Palestinian police rounded up about 1,000 suspected Hamas members after the suicide bombings in Israel in February and March. Moving against terrorism was necessary to stop the bombings and save the peace, but Washington should have tempered its praise with criticism of indiscriminate arrests. Many Palestinians were picked up simply because they opposed the peace agreements or had once indicated support for Hamas.

Mr. Arafat has made the fight against terrorism an excuse to suppress dissent. Eight hundred of those arrested after the bombings are still in jail, uncharged and unable to see lawyers. If there is evidence implicating them in acts of terror, they should be charged. If not, they should be released. It is also hard to see how civilians are protected by police use of torture or by the arrest and intimidation of many of Mr. Arafat's critics.

As they used to do against the Israelis. Palestinians are staging general strikes and protests against Mr. Arafat. His repression fuels extremism, and in the process puts the peace process at risk. American officials have been reluctant to criticize Mr. Arafat, except in a few particularly outrageous cases, for fear of fueling opposition to the peace process. But silence is even more harmful. Mr. Arafat should recognize the destructiveness of his policies and set the Palestinian Authority on a new course.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

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In Iran, Change Awaits an Economic Crunch

By Thomas L. Friedman

TEHRAN — What produces a Mikhail Gorbachev?

You see, if change is to come to Iran, it is not going to come by the shah's son riding back on a white horse. And it isn't going to come by way of the ragtag Iranian opposition based in Iraq regaining power in Tehran.

If Iran is to become the more pragmatic, fully law-abiding member of the world community that the West seeks, it will only be because an Iranian Gorbachev emerges from the Muslim leadership that now thoroughly dominates it and is able to forge a more moderate, but still Islamic, course from within.

Mikhail Gorbachev was produced by a combination of economic and social pressures that came together in the Soviet Union in the mid-1980s. Have U.S. economic sanctions on Iran shown any sign of producing a Gorbachev-like figure within Tehran's Islamic leadership? The consensus answer here is: "No — not yet."

Why? For one thing, Iran's merchants, through ingenuity and corruption, have found enough alternative markets and ways around the U.S. sanctions to stay in business.

I just spent a morning walking through Tehran's sprawling bazaar, which was packed with shoppers. I asked one merchant after another how U.S. sanctions affected them. The vast majority didn't know there were U.S. sanctions on Iran.

Others said they were adapting — the wedding dress maker was getting material from Japan, the rug dealer was selling to Germany, the jeans maker was getting fabric through Turkey. The export-importer said credit was very tight but there was nothing he couldn't buy from America through Dubai or European intermediaries.

But gold dealers said business was slow because Iran's 50 percent inflation had eaten away incomes, so many newlyweds couldn't afford gold.

Iran's economy grew at 1.5 percent last year. Not great, but not a disaster. "U.S. sanctions have had little effect, because the only countries supporting them are America and Israel," said A. N. S. Khamooshi, head of Iran's Chamber of Commerce.

But the more important reason why Iran's economic crunch has not become critical is oil. Iran's Islamic government still earns 80 percent of its foreign exchange from oil exports, which also account for almost 70 percent of government revenues. Because Iran has no problem selling its 2.5 million barrels a day, the regime has a steady income, without having to radically restructure the economy and open up to the world the way the Soviet Union had to.

The camp of technocrat-pragmatists allied to President Hashemi Rafsanjani argues that Iran cannot live off its oil industry forever, especially since it now needs a huge amount of reinvestment to sustain its oil wells. But this group is opposed by a still dominant majority led by the nation's spiritual guide, Ali Khamenei, who argue that the Islamic Republic is growing fast enough and that growth of the economy is not the only priority, because with it comes a corrupting materialism, from the Disney Channel to McDonald's.

There is a strong anti-growth movement among the mullahs. During recent parliamentary elections, graffiti at a building site in plush north Tehran said: "Enough Prosperity."

Still, with a soaring population of 65 million people, half of whom are under the age of 17, Iran will eventually have to overhaul its state-dominated economy if it is to provide enough new jobs to absorb all its young people. That is when things will get interesting.

To export oil requires no social change. To export computer chips or auto parts that are globally competitive requires a real restructuring of the Iranian economy, major foreign investment, an unleashing of the private sector and a real integration with the world.

So when will that crunch come? When Iran's steadily rising population runs into Iran's gradually declining oil revenues. That will not be next year, but it is coming. Only then will Iran have to face the reality that it cannot export revolution and auto parts at the same time, because exporting revolution leads to isolation from the world, and exporting auto parts demands the world.

Only then will conditions be right for an Ayatollah Gorbachev to emerge — a cleric who will try to moderate Iran's Islamic system in order to preserve it.

And until then? An Iranian woman I know put it best: "Iran will never be a happy place as long as we have oil. We could be Japan if we didn't have oil."

The New York Times.

Better to Let Time Dispose of Rogues in Iraq and Libya

By William Pfaff

PARIS — The Gulf War alliance could not be put together again. It was an unlikely alliance even in 1991, and today the interests of its members have much diverged.

The Arab or Islamic governments which were members of the coalition that George Bush assembled after Iraq's invasion of Kuwait no longer feel particularly threatened by Saddam Hussein. To the extent that they confront internal opposition, they are made uneasy by the Clinton administration's challenge to the Iraqi government's sovereign authority over its territory and people.

American political credit has been diminished by the unqualified support given Israel's invasion of Lebanon earlier this year, and by the general course of events in Israel.

The French, Italian and Russian governments think that Mr. Clinton is motivated primarily by electoral considerations, which he is, and regard the basis in international law for his actions as decidedly feeble, which also is true.

They are disposed toward a Machiavellian interpretation of anything America does in the Gulf region, which is reciprocated by Washington. The U.S. government thinks that the French and Italians want to rebuild commercial relations with Baghdad — as they do. Paris thinks that Washington wants to keep Iraqi oil off the international market in order to protect the oil sales Saudi Arabia — which it does.

What happened last week was nonetheless inevitable, once Saddam Hussein moved north to support his allies in the Kurdish internal struggle. Bill Clinton could not have done otherwise, even if this were not the election season.

The question is what all this means for the longer term. What does Washington eventually expect of Iraq, Iran and the other Gulf states?

The current policy rationale is that the United States is reinforcing a position as protector of friendly states, producers of the oil that Americans consume. It is an explanation that does not easily bear examination, since American intervention in support of the autocratic governments of the Arabian oil-producing states tends actually to undermine them. An anti-American Islamic fundamentalism is demonstrating itself to be, for the moment, the most dynamic political force in the region.

The policy also lacks economic credibility. The "rogue" Islamic states, Iraq, Iran and Libya, would all gladly sell oil to the United States today, if it would buy it. They would be pleased to have the investments of American oil companies.

It lacks pragmatism, since Efforts to manipulate the internal politics of these "rogue" nations by sponsoring dissident movements and ethnic minorities (the Kurds, the Shiite marsh Arabs in Iraq) and various exile groups have if anything made matters worse.

The U.S. Congress has never forgotten that the CIA in 1954 was able both to save the shah of Iran from his nationalist opponents and to sponsor a military coup in Guatemala against a newly elected leftist government. Thus Newt Gingrich, during his 15 minutes of adulation after the 1994 congressional elections, promoted legislation instructing the CIA to reorder affairs in the Mideast by "clandestine" means. It has yet to succeed.

Belief in the efficacy of clandestine political action survives despite the fact that the shah eventually was driven out of power by forces made even more virulent by a national sense of victimization by America. The coup in Guatemala put into power a succession of military governments whose record has been of sinister crimes and abuse of the Guatemalan people.

There is often much to be said for the neglect of problems. That other famous "rogue" leader, sponsor of terrorism and arch enemy of America, Moammar Gadhafi, has just observed the 27th anniversary of his seizure of power in Libya. Spectators were scarce and restless at the "popular festival" held on Sept. 1 in Tripoli's grand stadium — most of them soldiers ordered to be there.

European journalists report the stores in Tripoli to be half-empty. At the festival, the colonel promised the equivalent of $5,000 gifts to 100 thousand families, as he has done repeatedly on past anniversaries. The money is never paid. The people are indifferent.

The regime approaches its end. The Gadhafi menace has withered. The flamboyant colonel's power survives chiefly in the imagination of political Washington. Time disposes, even of rogues and roguery.

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Get the Test Ban Treaty Operational and Let India Join Later

By Ramesh Thakur

CANBERRA — On Aug. 20, India vetoed adoption of the comprehensive test ban treaty by the Conference on Disarmament in Geneva. Because the treaty requires the signature of all 44 countries that have nuclear research reactors, India also vetoed its transmission to the United Nations.

But many countries were not prepared to let nearly three years of intensive negotiations be frustrated by one country.

Australia has taken the lead in sidestepping India's veto. It sent the draft text to the United Nations as a national document, and is to ask the General Assembly on Monday to adopt a resolution urging all countries to sign and ratify it.

Richard Butler, Australia's ambassador to the United Nations, said on Friday that he had secured at least 120 co-sponsors for the resolution. The number means that at least two-thirds of the assembly can be expected to vote in favor of the treaty later in the week.

Australia's credentials for this task were good. It has co-sponsored annual General Assembly resolutions calling for a test ban treaty. It is a non-nuclear middle power with good links to developing and industrialized countries. It has a credible track record on responsible leadership on arms control.

Foreign Minister Alexander Downer and his officials argue that the world cannot afford to miss, because of one recalcitrant, a unique opportunity to end nuclear testing definitively. Disarmament ideals have to be tempered by what is achievable and practical. The treaty's commitments and compromises reflect the best attainable balance of different countries' interests.

It will stop testing, end the arms race, prevent proliferation and mark a milestone on the road to disarmament. Circumventing the disarmament conference will not damage it; the wishes of the world being thwarted by one country will.

From India's perspective, the Australian drive is wrong in principle, faulty in logic and bad politics. Because the conference failed to reach agreement by consensus, there is no text for the United Nations to consider. This is an important question of national and international security, and thus requires a two-thirds majority for adoption by the General Assembly. Imposing a treaty on a sovereign state violates international law.

Those with nuclear weapons have no moral authority to compel others into testing abstinence, India further argues. The linkage principle with nuclear disarmament is widely accepted. The most important part of the World Court's advisory opinion on 8 July was the unanimous statement that the nuclear powers are legally obliged to bring to a conclusion, not merely engage in, negotiations on complete nuclear disarmament. Judges from every nuclear country agreed with this fundamental obligation.

However, the goal is not India's formal signature of the treaty but compliance with it. It is inconceivable that India would be the only one to flout an operational no-test regime.

New Delhi was committed to a policy of three "no's": no signing, no veto, no testing. The most sensible course would be to express regret for the non-signature but satisfaction with the no-testing pledge. Instead, India was issued a double command: "Take it or leave it, now or never."

If the Australian initiative does succeed, the chances that India will respond by testing or going openly nuclear are higher than that it will fall meekly into step. There is an overpowering national consensus against the test ban treaty. Indian objections to the treaty are wrong in every important respect, but the fact of consensus, and the strength of nationalist passions underpinning it, represent ineluctable political reality.

The specter of nuclear-armed China as Asia's most powerful nation is the driving force behind India's rejection of the treaty. Indians remember China and the United States combining in coercive diplomacy against them in 1971.

The Gulf crisis might affect the treaty endgame. The demonstration of U.S. willingness to use missiles unilaterally will have strengthened Indian determination to keep open the nuclear option, which alone permits strategic defiance. New Delhi might be able to exploit the fracturing of the international coalition against Iraq to increase the circle of opposition to "nuclear hegemonism."

People react to outside pressure with anger. Passions against foreign interference are especially intense on issues of national security.

During the past year the nuclear hawks have gained ascendancy in the national security debate within India. Faced with U.S.-led UN coercion, an isolated and resentful India would be likely to respond with an open nuclear program. If India tested, Pakistan would certainly follow, Russia and China would probably do so, and the test ban treaty would be dead.

Better to amend the contentious entry-into-force formula and bring the treaty into operation. Sooner or later India would join.

The writer is head of the Peace Research Centre at the Australian National University. He contributed this comment to the International Herald Tribune.

No Honor Under the New Rules

By Maureen Dowd

WASHINGTON — One August night, I was having cocktails with a couple of New York Times reporters at the Jefferson Hotel. We were sulking about the tedium of the campaign. Little did we know that the biggest political story of the summer was unfolding two floors above our buttery chardonnay.

There, in the seraglio marked 205, was an imbroglio. Dick Morris was pouring cognac for his mistresses and murmuring sweet nothings like "Let me tell you about the government shutdown," and "I got my head torn off by Hillary when I tried to soften her image."

Dick Morris has become to Bill Clinton what the picture of Dorian Gray was to Dorian Gray. All the transgressions we thought we would see in one, we see in the other.

By getting extravagantly rewarded for stripping authenticity from public life, and proving that you can get further fixing an image than fixing on a principle, Mr. Morris showed that there is no floor to our shamelessness.

Doing something heinous used to get you into trouble. Now it gets you into a higher tax bracket. We are playing by Morris rules now. There is no honor, no loyalty.

After he was fired, exposed as an adulterer who betrayed his wife and his boss with a prostitute, Mr. Morris was able to earn the breathless cover of Time magazine for the second straight week and renegotiate his book deal upward — to an astonishing $2.5 million.

Among his other secrets was a five-month-old deal with Harry Evans at Random House. So he was taking notes on the president's conversations and selling out his White House colleagues while he still worked with them.

Judith Regan, the New York publisher, said Mr. Morris (looking for an even better deal) pitched his book to her last week as a flattering portrait of the Clinton presidency. Isn't it a little late for that, now that the self-proclaimed genius and savior has blabbed to a prostitute with a diary that he found Bill Clinton to have no core or compassion?

The air rings with piety. "This is not a book about a call girl but the governance of America and the White House and other important subjects," Mr. Evans said loftily.

Sure it is. Just as Random House's new O.J. Simpson book is about the waywardness of the legal system and the challenges facing a corrupt police department.

Harry Evans paid top dollar for the inside scoop of a self-destructive narcissist who filled up an insecure, insincere president with poll-driven ideas. We can only hope that he takes a bath on the book.

Eileen McGann, valiantly transforming her private sorrow into public service, will help her husband edit his book on "governance."

Mr. Morris and Ms. McGann found a felicitous match in Mr. Evans and his wife, Tina Brown, editor of The New Yorker, The couples sealed the book deal over lunch at the Evans-Brown East Side apartment. Ms. Brown bestowed literary legitimacy — or whatever legitimacy The New Yorker has left to bestow — on Mr. Morris by inviting him to be the honored guest, with the Harvard professor Henry Louis Gates Jr., at a New Yorker breakfast for advertisers.

It isn't prurience that makes me linger over the Dick Morris scandals. I have a terrible sinking feeling that they tell us more about ourselves than the 15 percent tax cut or the 48-hour stay in the maternity ward ever will.

The New York Times.

IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1896: Change of Cabs

PARIS — The Prefect of Police of Paris has decided to allow petroleum motor carriages to take their place on the cab stands along with the horse-drawn cabs. They will probably soon be as frequently seen as cabs' india rubber or pneumatic tires are now. The disadvantages attached to them are the annoyance caused by vibration and the disagreeable odor of the petroleum. But thanks to recent improvements, they are now quite as much under control as those drawn by horses. They are employed by many of the large shops, especially for delivering goods outside the city.

1921: Bizarre Auction

BOSTON — Mr. Urbain Ledoux, at one time American Consul at Bordeaux and more recently a convert to internationalism, who under the name of "Mr. Zero" resorts to many odd stunts to keep the unemployment situation in the public eye, staged an unusual demonstration on Boston Common yesterday [Sept. 8] noon when he mounted the bandstand with nine unemployed stripped to the waist as in the old slave days in the South. Ledoux acted as auctioneer and put the men through stunts to show their muscular strength, after which he started "auctioning" them.

1946: Vile Treatment

SYDNEY — Major Charles Hughes Cousens broke down, with tears in his eyes, as he told in Sydney's Central court today [Sept. 9] of the savage treatment of prisoners by the Japanese in Singapore. The 43-year-old Australian, who is on trial for committing treason while a prisoner, later related that the Japanese "beat him up" on the day of his arrival in Tokyo.

هكذا من الأصل

LANGUAGE

Commentating: Pangloss, Meet Pollyanna

By William Safire

WASHINGTON — "Pangloss for Veep" was the headline above George Will's column in Newsweek, commentating on Bob Dole's selection of the buoyant Jack Kemp as his running mate. (Normal people *comment;* commentators, in their role as pundits, *commentate*, a new verb. If I say "Jack's an upbeat guy," I'm merely commenting; if, in my capacity as language maven, I excoriate the crowd at Cliché Corners by saying "How come nobody can find a synonym for *ebullient* in describing Kemp?" I am *commentating.*)

However, something happened to Dr. Pangloss on the way to the cover of Newsweek. The columnist, cultivating his garden of readers, had written: "Conservativism needs cheerfulness. So, Pangloss for vice president."

Will's allusion was to Voltaire's philosophical novel "Candide," satirizing in 1759 the optimism of the followers of the harmony-peddling philosopher Leibniz.

In the novel, Dr. Pangloss (meaning "all tongue" in Greek) is the tutor of the innocent young hero Candide (from the Latin for "glowing with innocence"). Although every calamity befalls his student, including the enslavement of his sweetheart to wash towels in Turkey, the resolutely optimistic Pangloss maintains that "all is for the best in this, the best of all possible worlds."

So much for the savage satire by Voltaire in our national newsmagazines. When it came to putting the title of the column among other election reports across the top of the magazine cover, the editors made a striking editorial decision, changing the name to "Pollyanna for Veep."

It was as if one of the columnist-novelist Joe Klein's anonymous bosses said: "Who knows from Voltaire these days? How many of our readers are familiar with Candide, much less with the character of Pangloss, and who is Leibniz anyway? Who are we writing for, a pack of literary elitists? Give me a cockeyed optimist that everybody can relate to. Is there another one beginning with P, so nobody'll notice the change?"

Enter *Pollyanna.* She is the title character of the 1913 novel by Eleanor Hodgman Porter who exuberantly espouses "the glad game" and was portrayed on silent film by Mary Pickford in 1920 and in a 1960 talkie by Hayley Mills. The name was also helped into eponymhood by songwriters. First, Ira Gershwin, the lyricist of the sad song "But Not for Me" in the 1930 show "Girl Crazy" (reworked recently as "Crazy for You"), has the disillusioned lover sing: "I never want to hear from any cheerful Pollyannas/ Who tell me fate supplies a mate./It's all bananas." And in 1958, Doris Day recorded a bouncy tune "Everybody Loves a Lover," with lyrics by Richard Adler: "Ev'body loves me. Anyhow,/That's how I feel. Wow!/I feel just like a Pollyanna."

'How come nobody can find a synonym for *ebullient* in describing Kemp?'

With this powerful pressure from lyricists, *Pollyanna* came to be defined in Webster's New World Dictionary,Third College Edition, as "an excessively or persistently optimistic person" and, slightly less pejoratively, in Merriam-Webster's 10th Collegiate as "a person characterized by irrepressible optimism and a tendency to find good in everything." In another word, *Panglossian,* an easier adjective to use than *Pollyannaish* but one that requires recognition of a hero unsung in popular song.

Eponymy — the coinage of a word after a person's name — is big in politics.

An example: *Pander,* a verb that Democrats and Republicans hurl at one another about generous entitlements or tax cuts denoting "to gratify the voter's greed," comes from Pandarus, who helped the Trojans in their war against the Greeks and who was used by Boccaccio, Chaucer, and later Shakespeare as the go-between arranging a love affair between Troilus and Cressida. Shakespeare's character, having appealed to baser passions, demands eponymy — "let all pitiful goers-between be call'd to the world's end after my name: call them all Pandars." What the Bard wants, the Bard gets, though the noun is now more often *panderer.*

The resolute sunniness of the Republican convention — Kempian *ebullience* comes from "bubbling, boiling over" — was exemplified by Susan Molinari, the New York representative described in The New York Times as "a *template* of the kind of swing voter the party needs: a young, moderate, suburban working mother."

The reader will note the use of the word *example* in this piece, which, along with *illustration,* is considered boring in modern prose. Livelier words are *avatar,* from the Sanskrit for "reincarnated," now meaning "the living embodiment of," which used to be right on the cusp but has been supplanted on the cutting edge of newspaperese by *template.* This word — originally *templet,* or "little temple" — for a while meant "pattern used to make accurate copies," but its primary sense is now "plastic crib sheet formed to fit over computer keys to help doddering journalists figure out how to interpret the fast-changing keyboards."

We who used to call ourselves writers and now defend our electronic rights as "content providers" shall prevail. Like Bob Dole (who proclaimed himself a plain speaker but who used chiasmus, the inversion of word order in parallel clauses popularized by John F. Kennedy, to good rhetorical effect), I am the most optimistic man in the world. My new byline, aimed at both populists and elitists: Pollyanna J. Pangloss.

New York Times Service

BOOKS

THE FLIGHT: Confessions of an Argentine Dirty Warrior

By Horacio Verbitsky. 207 pages. $22. The New Press.

Reviewed by Mark Falcoff

NOT long ago, a strange, slightly disheveled man approached an Argentine journalist, Horacio Verbitsky, in the Buenos Aires subway to request a meeting. What began as a casual encounter led to a journalistic bombshell: The man was a former naval officer, Francisco Scilingo, and he was prepared to break the code of silence on the conduct of the Argentine military during its "dirty war" against subversion (1976-82).

"The Flight," which has become a record-breaking bestseller in Argentina, summarizes the ensuing conversations. It provides a pitiless, candid and frankly horrifying look at the way that the Argentine military dealt with opponents (real or imagined) after the death of President Juan Peron in 1974 and particularly after his successor and widow, Isabel Peron, was deposed in 1976.

Scilingo knows whereof he speaks. During those years he was a junior officer at the Naval Mechanical War School, whose name has become synonymous with torture, murder, kidnappings and "disappearances" — at least 9,000 of them, according to a national investigative commission appointed by President Raul Alfonsin in 1983.

Scilingo participated in dozens of flights over the South Atlantic during which political prisoners were drugged, stripped and then dispatched into the briny deep from an elevation of several hundred feet. On one occasion, Scilingo himself almost slipped into the void and was pulled back only through the efforts of an alert crew member. These journeys form the grisly centerpiece of Verbitsky's book.

Perhaps the experience of almost meeting the same fate as his victims suddenly sensitized Scilingo to the enormity of his crime. In any event, eventually he asked to be taken off this duty. He entered a severe emotional crisis, which led in turn to his voluntary retirement from the navy and re-emergence in the press as a star witness against his ex-colleagues.

Unfortunately, his revelations have not advanced the cause of justice; indeed, at this writing, Scilingo is serving a jail sentence for fraud.

"The Flight" is thus both a historical document and a moral treatise. A rapid reading of the book suggests that there is something uniquely corrupt about a society that does not know, and does not wish to know, what was done in its name — and worse still, wants to ostracize or even punish inconvenient witnesses. Yet Argentine history is an ideological and political battlefield, and Verbitsky is far from an impartial observer.

Even as convinced a proponent of human rights as President Alfonsin found it prudent to limit prosecutions to a handful of flag officers. The decision of his successor, Carlos Menem, to pardon the generals can be criticized on many grounds, but it remains true that today Argentina enjoys an unprecedented degree of civilian control of the military.

Mark Falcoff, author of "A Tale of Two Policies: U.S. Relations With the Argentine Junta, 1976-83," wrote this for The Washington Post.

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

THE State of Florida seems to have an irresistible attraction for experts who have learned the game in the New York metropolitan area, and a match between New York and New Yorkers in Florida would probably be won by the transplants. They could draw on Michael Becker, a recent arrival; Drew Casen, Bernard Chazen, Bill Eisenberg, Bobby Levin, Bill Passell, Richard Reisig, Ron Rubin, Bill Root, Neil Silverman and David Strasberg.

Nearly all of the them competed in the Summer Nationals in Miami Beach. The diagramed deal featured good play in the Life Master Pairs by Reisig. It was reported by Tubby Stayman, the widow of one of the all-time greats of the game, Sam Stayman.

She eventually tried four hearts when her opponents competed to three spades, and Reisig had to play a five-two fit.

An old-fashioned fourth-best lead would have worked fine, but East-West were using modern third-and-fifth leads and the choice was the spade nine. East won the ace and returned the two, and Reisig judged well by finessing the five. This forced the jack, and dummy ruffed.

Now Reisig made a subtle play: the club queen. East won with the king and played the spade seven, covered with the ten and king. Dummy ruffed with the heart queen, which established a trump trick for East. But the spade queen was now a winner in the closed hand.

It was now simple for Reisig. He ruffed a diamond, played three trump winners and played clubs. He made his contract, losing one trump trick and a trick in each black suit.

Notice that it would not have helped East to return the spade eight or seven at the second trick, for South would have covered with the ten and retained a potential trick if East later continued the suit. East-West were left to wonder whether third-best leads are really a good idea in situations of this sort.

NORTH
♠ 6
♡ Q 7
♢ K Q 9 6 5 4
♣ A Q 10 2

WEST
♠ K J 9 3
♡ 5 4
♢ A 10 8 3 2
♣ 8 6

EAST
♠ A 8 7 2
♡ 10 9 3 2
♢ J 7
♣ K 4 3

SOUTH (D)
♠ Q 10 5 4
♡ A K J 8 6
♢ —
♣ J 9 7 5

East and West were vulnerable. The bidding:

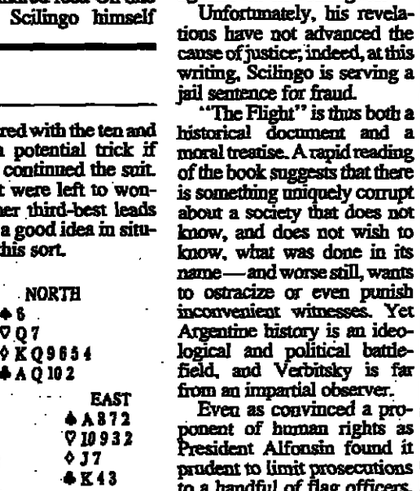
South	West	North	East
1 ♡	1 ♠	2 ♢	3 ♠
Pass	Pass	4 ♡	Pass
Pass	Pass		

West led the spade nine.

CROSSWORD

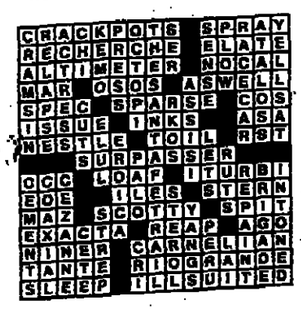
ACROSS
1 Preferred group of invitees
6 Normandy campaign town, 1944
10 Speaker's platform
14 New Zealand native
15 Watered-down
16 Teen woe
17 Start of an old romantic song lyric
19 Take up again, as a claim
21 First month of the shc
22 Vase
23 Midwest clock setting: Abbr.
25 Narrow waterway: Abbr.
28 Cosmetician Lauder
30 "I smell ——"
31 Capitol topper
32 Explain once more
34 Deposited
37 Part 2 of the lyric
40 Light brown
41 93, e.g., at the pump
42 Curved molding
43 Wine sediment
44 Dictatorial
45 One —— time
48 Netanyahu's land: Abbr.
49 Before: Prefix
51 Diamond measure
53 Fish that swims upright
56 End of the lyric
61 One of the O'Neills
62 Canal to Buffalo
63 Meal from the garden
64 Study, as text
65 "Lights out" music
66 Arduous journeys

DOWN
1 Mideast leader
2 Not on time
3 Where Ames is
4 Spanish ladies: Abbr.
5 Kleenex
6 Stam's opposite
7 "Anything but ——!"
8 Actress Ullmann
9 Quarter of four
10 Start of a new day
11 Pains
12 Motionless
13 "St. st." man
18 Any ship
19 Tiny sting
23 Uncle of Antigone
24 Unguentine, e.g.
26 Cut and paste
27 Divan
28 Fed. tax agents
29 Wriggly fish
33 Book of maps
35 Reduces to tiny bits
36 "Come in!"
38 Sty inhabitants
39 Colorado Indians
39 Unnamed ones
39 Underage heartbreaker
39 Go a-courting
44 Directive
46 Hollywood type
46 Nevada resort
47 Sports spot
49 "Oh, for —— sake!"
50 Gridiron cheer
52 "Diary of —— Housewife"
53 Barber's motion
54 Bridge expert Sharif
55 Part to play
58 Clean, as dentures
57 Pass receivers
58 Tennis judge's position
60 Lyricist Gershwin



Puzzle by Sidney L. Robbins

Solution to Puzzle of Sept. 6



©New York Times/Edited by Will Shortz.

INTERNATIONAL



Ranko Cukovic/Reuters

Vojislav Seselj, an extremist leader of the Serbian Radical Party, walking past supporters at a party rally in Prijedor, in northern Bosnia.

Test for Fragile Bosnia

Sept. 14 Elections Face Daunting Hurdles

By John Pomfret
Washington Post Service

SARAJEVO, Bosnia-Herzegovina — Bosnia's elections, scheduled for Sept. 14, have become all things to all people in this war-ravaged land.

For some, these complicated elections are a testimony to Western organizational acumen. For others, they are a lesson in Western incompetence and naivete. Pessimists say they will split the country it into three volatile ministates. Optimists counter that they will unite this shattered patch of mountainous earth and inspire hope.

Whoever is right, the elections will mark the first time people have voted throughout an independent Bosnia. They also are the first Bosnia-wide voting since elections in all six Yugoslav republics in 1990 helped spark the federation's breakup and Europe's bloodiest conflict since World War II.

"These elections are the key to determining whether Bosnia will be able to survive as a single state," a senior White House official said. "As for the larger stakes, Bosnia has — for better or worse — become a litmus test for both American leadership and the effectiveness of the NATO alliance in the post-Cold War world."

Much of the president's international prestige is riding on the success of the elections and the implementation of the Dayton plan. If the elections succeed, U.S. officials say, they will begin a process of healing that was outlined in the U.S.-brokered Dayton accord. If they fail and lead to the partition of Bosnia, they could mark the beginning of yet another period of instability.

To be successful, the elections have to overcome two daunting hurdles. The first is election day. The second comes a month later, when the winners are scheduled to take office. On Sept. 14, more than 2 million eligible voters in Bosnia will be able to choose candidates in eight races. While the spirit of the Dayton accord sought to unite Bosnia, the voting will divide it. People in the Muslim-Croat federation that occupies 51 percent of Bosnia will be voting for different things and different candidates than people living in the Serb-controlled half. There are no truly national candidates.

To vote, tens of thousands of Bosnians, mostly Muslims, are planning to cross old battlefields and trenches and return home. Ultranationalist Serbs have vowed that the Muslims will not cross.

But from NATO to the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe, which is supervising the vote, all international bodies involved are relying on local police and local officials to keep the peace and carry out a clean vote. That, many Bosnians say, is a mistake.

"NATO and the OSCE seem to think these elections are being held in some advanced Western country," said Ivo Komsic, a Bosnian Croat opposition candidate. "Well, they're not. This is bandit country."

Before Surgery, Yeltsin Likely To Empower Prime Minister

By David Hoffman
Washington Post Service

MOSCOW — President Boris Yeltsin of Russia may transfer his powers to Prime Minister Viktor Chernomyrdin for a short time while he undergoes heart surgery but not for an extended period, according to his chief of staff.

Responding to demands from political leaders that the ailing president pass power to the prime minister temporarily but promptly to ensure stability, the chief of staff, Anatoli Chubais, said it would probably be done "for hours, a day, two days."

He added that Mr. Yeltsin now was in a "normal working condition," analyzing and working on documents.

The 65-year-old president announced last week that he would undergo heart surgery in Moscow at the end of September. The Kremlin has not announced the precise nature or date of surgery — which medical experts said would be a coronary bypass operation — and an unanswered question is whether Mr. Yeltsin faces other complications and risks.

A prominent Russian cardiologist, Yevgeni Chazov, told the Interfax news agency that a consultation with doctors must determine "whether the patient's condition allows for such an operation." By some accounts, Mr. Yeltsin suffers from medical problems other than heart disease.

The Tass news agency quoted Mr. Chubais as having said Saturday, "If the operation that the president spoke about actually takes place, then I do not rule out that the powers of the head of state could temporarily be transferred to the prime minister."

Mr. Yeltsin, vacationing at a hunting lodge north of Moscow, met for four and a half hours Saturday with Chancellor Helmut Kohl of Germany, who said Mr. Yeltsin was "fully active throughout these discussions."

He added, "Of course you can see that he is facing a serious operation. He knows this and talks about it."

Both men said they had agreed to continue talking about NATO's proposed expansion into Eastern Europe. Russia has opposed expansion but also has been hinting about a compromise since the spring. On Friday, the U.S. secretary of state, Warren Christopher, proposed a formal cooperation pact with Russia.

Which way are the markets moving?

Join the experts as they debate the trends

Dolder Grand Hotel, Zurich, September 16-17, 1996

After the enormous success of their previous investment conferences, International Fund Investment and the International Herald Tribune are convening their fifth global fund management conference at the Dolder Grand Hotel in Zurich on September 16-17.

Monday, September 16

FIXED-INCOME AND CURRENCY SESSION

The Global Markets

Axel-Günter Beuknez, *Managing Director, DWS Deutsche Gesellschaft für Wertpapiersparen mbH, Frankfurt am Main*

Kermit L. Schoenholtz, *Managing Director & Head of European Economic & Market Analysis, Salomon Brothers, London*

Debate: Will the Euro Be Beneficial For Europe's Investment Industry?

Stefan Collignon, *Director of Research, Association for the Monetary Union of Europe, Paris*

Howard Flight, *Joint Managing Director, Guinness Flight Global Asset Management Limited, London*

Philippa Malmgren, *European Foreign Exchange Strategist, Bankers Trust Company, London*

Bernard Herman, *First Vice President, Banque Internationale à Luxembourg, Luxembourg*

Luncheon Address — Not The Junk Bond Market!

Joan S. Batchelder, *Senior Vice President, Massachusetts Financial Services, Boston*

GLOBAL EQUITIES SESSION

Overview

Alan J. Albert, *Senior Managing Director, Merrill Lynch Global Asset Management Ltd., London*

Khalid Ghayur, *Chief Strategist and Head of Global Research, HSBC Asset Management, London*

U.S. Equities

Michael Katz, *Managing Director, Glenrock Asset Management, New York*

Donald E. Pitcher, *Senior Vice President, U.S. Emerging Growth Equities Management, Massachusetts Financial Services, Boston*

Japanese Equities

Nicholas Knight, *Head of Strategy, Deputy Managing Director, Nomura Research Institute Europe Ltd., London*

European Equities

Patricia Maxwell-Arnot, *Managing Director, European Equities, Credit Suisse Investment Management Limited, London*

Thierry Serero, *Portfolio Manager, Fidelity Investment Services Ltd., London*

Cocktail Reception

Hosted by Ziad Malek, *President, MFS International Ltd., Boston*

Tuesday, September 17

THE EMERGING MARKETS

Eastern Europe

Keynote Address

Ivan Kočárník, *Minister of Finance and Deputy Prime Minister, Czech Republic*

Lajos Bokros, *Former Minister of Finance, Hungary*

Helmut Horvath, *Chief Executive Officer, BA-GC Investmentbank Austria AG, Vienna*

Pierre Daviron, *President/Chief Investment Officer, Oppenheimer Capital International, New York*

Sonja Kohn, *President, Eurovaleur, New York*

Yves Kuhn, *Investment Manager, Pictet Asset Management, London*

Luncheon Address

Paul M. O'Donnell, *Managing Director, Bankers Trust Company, London*

The Other Regions

Global Emerging Markets Overview

Marc Faber, *Managing Director, Marc Faber Ltd., Hong Kong*

Emerging Market Fixed Income

Simon E. Nocera, *CIO, Emerging Markets, LGT Asset Management, San Francisco*

Latin America

Peter Gruber, *President, Globalvest Management Company, LP, St. Thomas, USVI*

Asia

Henry Thornton, *Group Investment Director, Credit Lyonnais International Asset Management (HK) Limited, London*

Francis Tjia, *Executive Director, Income Partners Asset Management (Asia) Ltd., Hong Kong*

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U.S. Calls On Israel to Ease Stance

Christopher Urges 'Concrete Steps' to Assuage Palestinians

By Steven Erlanger
New York Times Service

LONDON — A day before Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu of Israel meets President Bill Clinton in Washington, the United States called on Israel on Sunday to take more "concrete steps" to improve relations with the Palestinians.

Meeting in London with the Israeli foreign minister, David Levy, Secretary of State Warren Christopher urged Israel on Sunday to move more quickly to ease the closing of the West Bank and to redeploy its troops from the center of Hebron, as called for in agreements between Israel and the Palestinian Authority led by Yasser Arafat.

Mr. Christopher urged the Israelis to build on the momentum of the first meeting between Mr. Netanyahu and Mr. Arafat, which the United States had an intensive role in arranging last week. The Americans made it clear that a Netanyahu-Clinton meeting would have "a very different character" unless Mr. Netanyahu first met with Mr. Arafat, U.S. officials say, while denying that the talks with Mr. Clinton were made dependent on the Arafat meeting.

At that time, Mr. Netanyahu announced that Israel would allow 50,000 Palestinians a day to enter Israel to work, up from 32,000 during the West Bank closure. It was ordered by the previous government after a series of suicide bombings in Israeli cities last spring.

The prime minister also announced a Israeli-Palestinian Monitoring Group, which the Americans pushed both sides to accept, to oversee compliance with their agreements and to handle complaints.



Menahem Kahana/Reuters

Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu speaking Sunday in Jerusalem before flying to the United States.

But the United States wants Israel to take "tangible steps to follow up on the psychological breakthrough of the meeting with Arafat," Mr. Christopher said before seeing Mr. Levy. "They say they're committed to the Oslo agreements," which govern Israeli-Palestinian relations, but "it's time for them to take concrete steps," Mr. Christopher said, including the redeployment in Hebron.

Although the Israelis have important security concerns and Mr. Arafat must keep his commitment to fight terrorism, Mr. Christopher said, "I'd like to see a substantial easing of the closure."

Mr. Levy said that Israel was prepared to move more quickly with the Palestinians but that both sides must act reciprocally, mindful of Israeli security concerns.

"The question of reciprocity is fundamental," Mr. Levy said at a joint news conference at Winfield House, the residence of the U.S. ambassador. "We will go as quickly as it takes to ensure success and to ensure reciprocal agreements."

He repeated Israel's requirement that Mr. Arafat "do everything in his power to combat terrorism."

During their meeting, U.S. officials said, Mr. Christopher praised last week's events as "a very good week for the peace process." He listed the Netanyahu-Arafat meeting and handshake, the establishment of the monitoring group, the partial easing of the closure and an international meeting in Washington to provide more financial aid to the Palestinian Authority.

He also confirmed that U.S. diplomats were talking to Syria and Israel about resuming their peace talks, which the previous Israeli government suspended in March after the suicide bombings.

"Both Israel and Syria have indicated a desire to resume discussions" and Washington is working to find a "satisfactory basis for their resumption," Mr. Christopher said.

The U.S. special envoy for the Middle East, Dennis Ross, has been working for weeks, with the Norwegians who facilitated with original Oslo accords, to move Mr. Netanyahu toward a more receptive, institutionalized relationship with Mr. Arafat, U.S. officials said. He has been much helped by Osama Baz, special adviser to President Hosni Mubarak of Egypt, who is concerned by Mr. Netanyahu's treatment of Mr. Arafat.

It has embarrassed all the moderate Arab states committed to peace with Israel, the officials said. Mr. Netanyahu's contact was his special adviser, Dore Gold.

The Egyptians are still threatening to cancel a regional economic summit meeting, scheduled for Cairo in November, to keep pressure on Tel Aviv and Washington, U.S. officials say.

Holocaust Wrangling

U.S. Scholar Takes Case to Berlin

By Alan Cowell
New York Times Service

BERLIN — Imagine a German author touring the United States to tell America's premier scholars that they had gotten the history of slavery all wrong.

Then magnify that notion several times to get some idea of the commotion in Berlin on Thursday night when Daniel Goldhagen, a Harvard academic, made roughly the same point about the annihilation of 6 million Jews in the Holocaust to some of Germany's most renowned historians.

Mr. Goldhagen is in Germany to promote his book, "Hitler's Willing Executioners," which ascribes the Holocaust to a "national project" among ordinary Germans — not just Nazi leaders — driven by a particularly virulent anti-Semitism. The book, published here by Siedelverlag, has soared on the best-seller lists.

By the standards of recent German historical study, this indictment by Mr. Goldhagen, an assistant professor of government and the son of a Holocaust survivor, is the harshest to be passed on the forebears of Germans still struggling to come to terms with the Hitler era.

And the German response to it, whether in newspaper commentaries or in informal discussions, has been generally hostile — which says as much about Germany's anguished relationship with its past as it does about the American scholar's view of it.

"Why does this book do this?" asked Josef Joffe, a leading German newspaper editor and commentator, who moderated the panel debate at Berlin's Jewish Community House. "Why are 600 people sitting here?" he inquired of the capacity audience.

The answer seemed to lie in a tangle of emotions.

For one thing, the passionate style of Mr. Goldhagen's book was credited, sometimes venomously, with transferring the Holocaust debate from the groves of academia to a broader public.

"Most historians have used more cautious language," Jurgen Kocka, a history professor at Berlin's Free University, told the panel. He likened the American's study to such movie representations of the Holocaust as Steven Spielberg's "Schindler's List" and accused Mr. Goldhagen of "simplifications and abbreviations."

Hans Mommsen, a historian at the University of Bochum, said: "I don't think German Holocaust research needed this incentive. Maybe the public and the media needed this, but not scientific research."

"Goldhagen is not Steven Spielberg," shot back another panelist, Wolfgang Wippermann, a Berlin-based historian, who in turn accused Mr. Goldhagen of paying insufficient attention to the broader racism of Nazism that persecuted not just Jews but also Slavs and Gypsies.

Beyond that, though, Mr. Goldhagen's book has left ordinary Germans to grapple with his conclusion that it was something evil in their very nature — not just the manipulations of Nazism — that led to genocide.

"We should revise the picture of automatons following orders without free will," Mr. Goldhagen said in opening remarks that kicked off two hours of bitter discussion.

It became apparent that many Germans are not prepared to accept a picture of their forebears that does not take into account the particular historic circumstances.

"It is insufficient to refer to the anti-Semitism of the perpetrators," Mr. Mommsen said. "I do not believe it is possible to extrapolate from one police battalion to the entirety" of the German people, he said, referring to Mr. Goldhagen's depiction of an infamous police unit that rounded up Jews in Nazi-occupied Eastern Europe.

'Why us? That is the question that historians of our generation have to answer.'

"The specific thing about the Nazi killing of the Jews was that it was not spontaneous, emotional killing," Mr. Mommsen said. "And to reduce it to a bloodlust among ordinary Germans is inadmissible. I say that most of the perpetrators were never clear about their motives," he went on, eliciting groans of disbelief from some.

Mr. Goldhagen asked, "Does anyone here apart from Professor Mommsen believe that people who were killing Jews did not have a view of what they were doing?" and some in the audience applauded.

Throughout the postwar era, one of the most difficult questions for Germans to answer has always been why it was they — and not other anti-Semitic Europeans — who took it upon themselves to murder 6 million Jews.

"We have come back to the real question," Mr. Wippermann said. "Why us? Why not in France? That is the question that historians of our generation have to answer."

Mr. Mommsen and Mr. Kocka sought an answer in the political and organizational resolve of the Nazis to carry out the Holocaust, arguing that Mr. Goldhagen should have written a book less exclusively focused on individual Germans' anti-Semitism.

Mr. Goldhagen replied, "This would be like writing a book about American slavery without writing about racism and saying, 'So let's write about the way the plantations were organized.'"

CIA: *Clients Abandoned*

Continued from Page 1

police on Aug. 31 near the town of Qushtapa. They had assembled in Arbil on Aug. 28 and 29 as part of a police force being created at U.S. urging to halt fighting between warring Kurdish groups.

There have been "a lot of reports" that the congress was a subject of the Iraqi effort to crush opponents of the regime in Arbil, a senior State Department official confirmed. Two other senior U.S. officials said the group's reports of mass executions had been accepted by Washington as credible, although details remained scarce.

In addition, according to National Congress officials in Iraq and elsewhere, hundreds of others whom the Iraqi security agents suspected of involvement with the group were rounded up over the next several days and hauled away in trucks to Iraqi prisons in Kirkuk and Mosul. Their fate is unknown.

The absence of any U.S. protection for the members of the dissident congress in Arbil has provoked complaints from some of those associated with the group who say that Washington washed its hands of the congress once the Iraqi assault got under way.

"From my personal point of view, no one has offered us any help on the ground," said General Talal Ubaidy, head of National Congress military forces, speaking from As Sulaimaniya, where the group is attempting to re-establish its headquarters.

"On the day of the attack, a lot of my people kept asking, when are the Americans going to attack the Iraqi side?" the congress officer said. Noting that Washington's military response was to attack a series of air defense radars in southern Iraq, he added that "a lot of our people feel extremely disappointed and bitter" about the lack of any American aid.

Another well-placed Iraqi dissident who is familiar with the National Congress echoed the complaint, saying "we got nothing, zilch" from Washington.

The comments reflected a shift in Washington's attitude toward the National Congress. When the group was formed in 1992 with CIA support, it was promoted by Washington as a way to unite the Kurds and other groups in northern Iraq into an organization that would amount, in effect, to a government in exile that was in Iraqi territory.

Along with the overt humanitarian relief program known as Operation Provide Comfort that was managed by a group of military officers based in northern Iraq, the congress was to give the United States, and the CIA, an important foothold inside the country.

In 1995, a consensus formed among top CIA officials and U.S. policymakers that the fruits of the agency's investment in the National Congress, amounting by then to millions of dollars, were "disappointing," as a U.S. official said.

■ Officials Won't Discuss Report

General John Shalikashvili, chairman of the U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff, Madeleine Albright, chief U.S. delegate to the United Nations, and Defense Secretary William Perry all declined to comment Sunday when asked about reports that the Iraqi drive against the north had destroyed an anti-Saddam network put in place by the CIA, the International Herald Tribune reported from Washington.

But the general said: "We did have, up in the north, a military unit, the Military Coordination Committee, right on the Turkish border. We withdrew that unit as a precaution into Turkey, where they are right now."

Paris Clarifies Stance on Iraq

Reuters

PARIS — Foreign Minister Herve de Charette said Sunday that France declined to back the U.S. missile attacks on Iraq last week because Paris believed that they were unjustified and that France had not been sufficiently consulted.

"We are natural friends of the Americans, but that does not prevent us from having our own views once in a while," Mr. de Charette said on Radio Europe One from Tralee, Ireland, where he was attending a European Union foreign ministers' meeting.

"We do not believe that the movement of Iraqi troops inside Iraq alongside a Kurdish faction justified such a response," he said. "We believe the initiatives taken by the United States could have warranted more consultations with us on the subject."

Asked if Paris condemned the U.S. action, he replied: "Let's not use big words. There is a difference in analysis between the United States and us on the subject."

France partly suspended its participation in patrols of Iraq's skies, but resumed the flights later, although not beyond the 32d parallel.

Mr. de Charette said he had particularly warm talks on the issue with Secretary of State Warren Christopher, who visited Paris on Thursday to discuss the situation.

IRAQ: *U.S. Keeps Distance*

Continued from Page 1

centers hit by U.S. cruise missiles. Senator Richard Lugar of Indiana called it "a good week for Saddam."

But the U.S. chief delegate to the United Nations, Madeleine Albright, rejected that analysis, saying Sunday of Mr. Saddam that "he may have a temporary tactical advantage, but we have the strategic advantage."

She said on ABC television that the United States now controlled the skies of much of Iraq, with the help of French and British air contingents.

"We have choked Saddam Hussein off in the south," she said. "We really whacked him."

General Shalikashvili said that all Mr. Saddam had gained in the past week was "a most uncertain alliance with one faction of the Kurds."

The extent of Iraqi involvement in the latest fighting, on the other hand, was not clear.

"I don't know to what degree there's active assistance" of the Kurdistan Democratic Party forces by Iraq, General Shalikashvili said. "But what you're seeing is Kurdish fighting that we have seen in the past."

While most reports say Iraqi forces have not engaged directly in the latest battles, their tanks have been placed only a few miles behind the frontline positions of their Kurdish allies.

The Iraqi forces and the Kurdistan Democratic Party appeared to be pushing east toward the city of As Sulaimaniya, the last major stronghold of the Patriotic Union. As Sulaimaniya, 115 ilometers south of Arbil, is the last major northern Iraqi settlement still in Patriotic Union hands.

The fall of Degala and Taqtaq would put the Iraqi-backed faction in a stronger position to seize the Dokan dam, which provides water and electricity to Arbil.

■ Iraqi Minister Warns U.S.

Deputy Prime Minister Tariq Aziz warned Sunday that the crisis with the United States was not over and that Iraq was determined to shoot down allied planes patrolling no-flight zones over its territory, Agence France-Presse reported from Baghdad.

"When a foreign plane violates our airspace we have to resist by whatever means we have. If we can shoot it down, why not?" he said in an interview with the French television station TF1.

"We never accepted the no-fly zones, but we did not resist them materially," he said. "But when they attack us, when they kill our people and destroy our positions, this is different. Enough is enough."

UN: *Australia Leads Bid on Nuclear Blasts*

Continued from Page 1

of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, said: "What this treaty does in practical terms is cut off any new avenues of nuclear weapons development. The opportunity to plumb nuclear technology further to come up with new destructive techniques, many of which have been on the drawing board, is ruled out."

If the test-ban treaty is approved by the General Assembly — where supporters now have a comfortable two-thirds majority among the 160 or so countries expected to vote — it will be ready for a formal signing when President Bill Clinton comes to speak to the United Nations, possibly on Sept. 24.

The pact, the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty, cannot take effect until all 44 countries with nuclear arms or power stations have signed and ratified it.

But arms control experts say that once a country signs the treaty, international law dictates that the country abide by its provisions even if the treaty is not universally in force.

India, which campaigned for a ban on testing for four decades before deciding this year to stymie any treaty that does not also call for a specific schedule for the elimination of existing nuclear weapons, says it will not sign the pact.

It objects to being included among the 44 countries that must ratify the treaty before it goes into force. India tested a nuclear device in 1974 and vows to keep its nuclear options open.

New Delhi also opposes a provision that calls for a review conference in three years to consider unspecified measures if the treaty has not gone into force.

Because India is expected to be the only country among the 44 that would not sign and would therefore block the treaty from taking effect, its government fears that this conference could provide a forum for imposing sanctions against India.

Diplomats and arms control officials say India has miscalculated the support that its uncompromising stand will get from developing countries. According to these diplomats, only two members of the General Assembly are certain to vote with India: Iran, which has problems of its own with the pact, and Bhutan, a small Himalayan kingdom whose foreign policy India controls.

A few more may vote with India and others could abstain, diplomats say.

Given the situation that the General Assembly and its president, Diogo Freitas do Amaral of Portugal, will face when Australia presents the resolution, procedural maneuvering is possible.

India is expected to call for requiring at least a two-thirds vote, rather than a majority, to adopt the treaty.

But Mr. Butler, Australia's envoy, defended bringing the treaty before the General Assembly and warned against procedural ploys to impede a vote.

"I think all of us believe that it is the right of any state to make up its mind about this draft treaty, to be for it or against it," he said. "Australia, and I'm sure all the others, would utterly defend India's right to have its national point of view. But this action that will begin next Monday asserts that that right does not extend to preventing others from also having their point of view."

Prakash Shah, India's UN representative, denied in an interview that his delegation would try to block the resolution from going forward.

"India is not in the business of twisting arms," he said. "We are not forcing countries to follow us. We'll leave each country to decide. We're not talking on behalf of 44 countries or 185 countries. We're talking only on behalf of India."

VOTE: *Okinawans Turn Out for Referendum to Shrink U.S. Bases*

Continued from Page 1

the bases, which cover about 20 percent of the main Okinawa Island, exploded into widespread rage a year ago after the rape of a 12-year-old schoolgirl by three U.S. servicemen. Supporters of the referendum had hoped that the vote would be so overwhelming that Japan's leaders would be forced to renegotiate the base agreements.

Minoru Morita, a political analyst in Tokyo, said that while 53 percent of the voters cannot be ignored by the government, the vote was not strong enough for Prime Minister Ryutaro Hashimoto to use as a lever to force Washington to the bargaining table immediately.

Seiki Nakada, a political columnist for Ryukyu Shimpo, an Okinawa newspaper, said he thought the vote reflected people's concerns about economic problems that might result from a pullout of the U.S. military, which pours $1.8 billion into the economy each year.

Okinawa has few natural resources or major industries, and already has Japan's highest unemployment. Even people who voted for the base reductions said they were troubled by the potential impact on jobs.

"I really agonized over this vote," said Makoto Miyagi, 21, who works at a hotel, "because of the problem of people who work at the bases. They will have problems finding jobs. But finally I decided to vote yes, because the future of Okinawa weighs heavily on this vote."

Even Governor Ota acknowledged that the referendum "revealed the anxiety of landowners and people who work in the military facilities."

He said he would consider their problems as he prepared for a meeting Tuesday with Mr. Hashimoto. They are to discuss legal wrangling over the 3,000 landowners who have refused to renew their leases for base properties, as well as economic development plans for the islands.

The governor's showdown with the government has forced the issue into the national political arena. Mr. Hashimoto said last week that he was awaiting the outcome of the referendum before deciding whether to call general elections for this fall.

Analysts predicted Sunday that the lower turnout cleared the way for elections in October or November.

JAPAN: *The Roles Are Reversed in Some Tokyo Night Clubs, Where Women Are Pampered by Men*

Continued from Page 1

clubs like New Ai. "I hate those men who start lecturing to us," Miss Takahashi said of some of the customers at the club where she works. "Men here know what women want, and they do it before we even ask."

New Ai is one of the largest of Tokyo's estimated 200 host clubs. On a busy night, it entertains more than 300 customers. While host clubs are strictly for companionship and nonsexual entertainment, an evening of chatting, drinking and dancing is not cheap. Patrons can easily spend $500 or $600 a night. And regulars might run up monthly bills of $3,000 to $4,000.

The women who can afford these clubs are usually hostesses from nearby men's clubs, who are often paid in cash, or the wives of wealthy men.

A middle-aged woman who is married and has a grown daughter said she frequents New Ai because she likes a particular host. But her visits to the club are discrete. "Men in this society can openly have a night life, but that of women is always secretive and not accepted socially," said the woman, who spoke only on condition that she not be identified.

Another patron, who also declined to be quoted by name, said: "You know, men in this society have lots of different places to go for entertainment. Women want to have fun just like men."

The hosts in clubs like New Ai are paid handsomely, taking a percentage of what their clients spend in the club.

Hayato Someya, 27, one of the most popular hosts at New Ai, said the key to success in his profession was understanding what governs a woman's romantic mind-set.

"To always show your sincerity is very important, like ringing them up from time to time and treating them to meals," he said. "Many women come here exhausted or otherwise frustrated with something, so it's important to be a good listener.

"Also, you never forget your customer's birthday, of course."

While some hosts are American, these clubs are a slice of Tokyo night life little known to most foreigners. Few, if any, customers are non-Japanese.

Many women are willing to spend so much in the clubs because being catered to by a man is a rare treat for a Japanese woman.

"Men, married or not, in our culture do not listen to their female partners' problems carefully," said Yoko Tajima, a professor of women's studies at Hosei University in Tokyo. "They only tell women what they want them to hear. Men don't consider women equal partners."

Moreover, she said, the two main customer bases of host clubs, wealthy housewives and club hostesses, share a common characteristic — much of their time is spent pleasing men.

But despite the club patrons' efforts to defy convention, it is not uncommon for a woman to choose a host and remain devoted to him for years.

Many of the women will shower these objects of affection with expensive gifts.

"It is often a girl's dream to assume a role of taking care of a man and to be loved back," Miss Tajima explained. "But because of the way the family works here, their dreams are frustrated. Their fantasy, however, becomes a reality, albeit temporarily, at the host clubs."

2 Die as Red Cross Bus Hits a Mine in Zaire

Agence France-Presse

NAIROBI — Two Red Cross workers were killed and 34 wounded Saturday when their bus exploded an anti-tank mine on the outskirts of the eastern Zairian town of Goma, a spokeswoman for the UN World Food Program announced Sunday.

The spokeswoman, Brenda Barton, said those on the bus were on their way to a hospital run by the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies at the Kibumba camp for Rwandan refugees when the vehicle hit the mine near Goma airport. She said it was not known who planted the mine.

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Clinton Foreign Policy Guided by the Election

President Seeks to Undercut Rivals

By Thomas W. Lippman
Washington Post Service

NEWS ANALYSIS

LONDON — Secretary of State Warren Christopher normally is not a demonstrative person, but he seemed close to ebullient as he waved to a cheering, appreciative audience in Germany after describing his vision of a "new Atlantic Alliance" anchored by an expanded NATO.

Senior aides to Mr. Christopher, reflecting his mood, sounded almost cocky as they predicted that NATO would formally offer membership to some former members of the Warsaw Pact at a NATO summit meeting in 1997.

Some of the organization's 16 members are unenthusiastic about expansion, but that will not matter, these officials said. The United States has made up its mind, Britain and Germany are on board and "it will happen," as one of Mr. Christopher's aides said.

With that, the Clinton administration demonstrated once again its willingness, even eagerness, to make foreign-policy decisions whether other countries like them or not — especially if these decisions undercut Republican criticism. In a change of approach that many administration officials attribute to the decision — driven by desperation — to assert control of developments in Bosnia in the summer of 1995, the administration now more often moves quickly and sometimes unilaterally to protect U.S. — and President Bill Clinton's — interests.

Mr. Christopher is much changed as well. Zipping through Bonn, Paris and London last week, he bore little resemblance to the indecisive figure who sustained criticism after his first trip to Europe, in the spring of 1993, when the Europeans rolled over him on Bosnia.

France rebuffed his effort this week to win full support of the expanded "no-fly" zone over Iraq, but aides said Mr. Christopher had learned not to evaluate such disagreements in isolation. Mr. Clinton and Mr. Christopher recognize that if countries such as France or Russia dislike this or that U.S. decision, they may say so publicly and even challenge the United States in the United Nations, as Russia did last week over Iraq, but that the overall relationship will survive.

Rapid movement toward NATO expansion was a key foreign-policy tenet of the "Contract With America" that propelled the Republicans to control of Congress in 1994. In the ensuing two years, Republicans have criticized the administration as being overly deferential to Russian sensitivities while stalling on NATO membership for such countries as Poland.

Now Mr. Clinton can go into the campaign season saying that NATO expansion is virtually a done deal, while a formula for winning Russian assent is also in the works.

All year the administration has risked the distress of allies to insulate itself from partisan attack on several foreign-policy issues with domestic political overtones.

In February, Mr. Clinton swallowed hard and signed the Helms-Burton bill, an effort to prevent foreign corporations from investing in Cuba. The European Union and Canada, among other friends, detest the Helms-Burton measure as an effort to impose U.S. political decisions on them, but they will not decide the U.S. elections in November.

Through a similar calculation, the administration decided to endorse legislation sponsored by Senator Alfonse D'Amato, Republican of New York and a strong supporter of Mr. Clinton's opponent, Bob Dole, that is aimed at curtailing foreign investment in Iran.

That issue provoked the only sour note during Mr. Christopher's visit to Germany last week, as Germany is one of Iran's major trading partners.

Another example is the administration's unilateral decision to reject a second term for the United Nations secretary-general, Boutros Boutros Ghali, a decision that Mr. Christopher told Congress was "irrevocable."

For Mr. Clinton, Mr. Boutros Ghali was a political albatross, a reminder of the Somalia debacle of 1993 and of the administration's early commitment to multilateralism in world affairs. With Republicans jeering Mr. Boutros Ghali and saying that the administration was endangering U.S. troops by sending them into harm's way under UN command, the Egyptian diplomat had to go.

The cavalier way in which the administration announced this decision — through an article in The New York Times, without prior notice to friendly countries — drew criticism abroad and charges of arrogance. Virtually the entire Third World, including China, is lined up against Washington on this one, but Mr. Clinton can tell campaign crowds that Mr. Boutros Ghali will be gone in January.

Then came Iraq. Many countries the administration has courted, including Russia, Egypt, Turkey, Saudi Arabia and France, disapproved of the cruise missile strikes that Mr. Clinton ordered in response to Iraq's military incursion into the Kurdish north. Russia blocked a UN Security Council vote condemning Iraq. European Union foreign ministers condemned Iraqi aggression but avoided any endorsement of the U.S. action.

But they all have important reasons to maintain good relations with Washington and can be expected to do so, regardless of Iraq. Meanwhile, Mr. Clinton can tell voters that he stood up to Saddam Hussein.



Gerry Penny/Agence France-Presse

Secretary of State Christopher and his Israeli counterpart, David Levy, left, answering questions Sunday at a press conference in London.

Cruise Missiles Earn a Mixed Report Card

By John Mintz
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The cruise missiles fired into Iraq last week "severely degraded" Saddam Hussein's anti-aircraft defenses by destroying or damaging 11 of the 15 facilities targeted, according to Pentagon officials.

But the officials also revealed that two of the targeted sites escaped with little or no damage, that the detonation points of a handful of the 44 cruise missiles fired could not be located by analysts and that about six missiles could not be fired as planned.

The U.S. military would like to report that its cruise missiles performed perfectly, especially given continuing controversy about what even Pentagon officials privately acknowledge were exaggerated claims about the accuracy of high-tech weaponry during the Gulf War in 1991.

In the military's first detailed briefing about the damage done by the attacks on Iraq, a Pentagon spokesman, Kenneth Bacon, accentuated the positive Saturday, but also admitted that there had been failures.

Of the eight targeted surface-to-air missile sites, five were destroyed or severely damaged, Mr. Bacon said. Another was damaged or abandoned by its operators and two were moved before they were hit. These sites — targeted by Tomahawk cruise missiles fired from U.S. Navy vessels — were the easiest to damage because their radar dishes and missile launchers were in the open.

The other category of target, command and control facilities and air defense centers that were fired at by both navy Tomahawks and air force AGM-86s fired from B-52 bombers, was more difficult to damage. Most were spread out over several hundred feet, and some were housed in bunkers protected by 10 to 30 feet of concrete. Of the seven sites in this category, one was reported to have been destroyed or severely damaged; four were damaged, received significant "degradation" or were abandoned, and two received minor or no damage.

Q & A / **William Quandt**

Shrinking U.S. Agenda In Middle East Affairs

Analyzing the role of U.S. power in the Middle East, William Quandt, a former National Security Council staff member at the time of the Camp David peace talks and now professor of government and foreign affairs at the University of Virginia, talked to Joseph Fitchett of the International Herald Tribune about the broader regional impact of the latest U.S. actions against Iraq.

Q. Is U.S. policy toward Iraq working?

A. No, or only in a limited sense at best. The United States still seems able to make sure Saddam Hussein is too weak militarily to really threaten Saudi Arabia or the other nearby Arab oil producers. The expansion of the "no-fly zone," even if it's only marginal, offers a little more assurance that his forces cannot pull off another surprise in the south like the one they sprang in the north against the Kurds.

But the United States had a much larger agenda at the time of the Gulf War: We encouraged the Kurds to revolt. We said that we would force Saddam to change the way he dealt with his own people or more recently we talked explicitly about removing his regime. We haven't lived up to either commitment.

Q. How do you explain this erosion in U.S. momentum? What happened with the Kurds?

A. Originally, the protection zone was supposed to be something more, offering a real measure of political autonomy. But it just took more energy and resources than we were prepared to commit to overcome so much opposition from the surrounding countries, absolutely all of which oppose seeing the Kurds in a position to gain independence.

•

Q. What about the other missed U.S. goal — getting rid of Saddam?

A. We don't seem to have done anything effective about it, and the countries around Iraq have lost any real feeling of urgency. Governments like Saudi Arabia and Jordan would like to see Saddam go if they could be confident that his successor was someone they could deal with comfortably. Since they can't, they actually don't mind having Saddam around because he's really powerless to harm them — as long as the United States is there to protect them. But he is still there, and gradually people are going to start to feel that they have to do business with him.

Q. Does this latest incident point to a major shift in the political landscape of the Middle East?

A. There's no major new regional pattern emerging, but I do think that we've seen the high-water mark of U.S. efforts to bring about a broad new alignment in the Middle East with real prospects of peace, regional stability and maybe even a little democracy.

By now it's clear there is not going to be a Pax Americana. Iran is becoming less isolated despite U.S. efforts. In Turkey, whether or not the experiment with an Islamic government lasts, there is interest in ties with Iran amd Iraq. A major change is the near-demise of the Israeli-Palestinian negotiations. Now moderate Arab states — Egypt, for example — are reluctant to come out wholeheartedly behind the United States as the only country that can deliver a peace settlement.

•

Q. Are you suggesting that the United States might start disengaging from the Middle East?

A. The United States has too many interests to disengage, particularly in the Gulf, and it has the means to continue protecting its major stakes there. And it would be unthinkable in our domestic political context for an administration to say that it was stepping back from the peace process.

But we're seeing the demise of ambitious policies, offering great hope, that started with the Arab-Israeli breakthough in the 1970s and became quite visible since the Gulf War. I don't expect the United States to continue pursuing its energetic efforts to provide sole leadership throughout the region.

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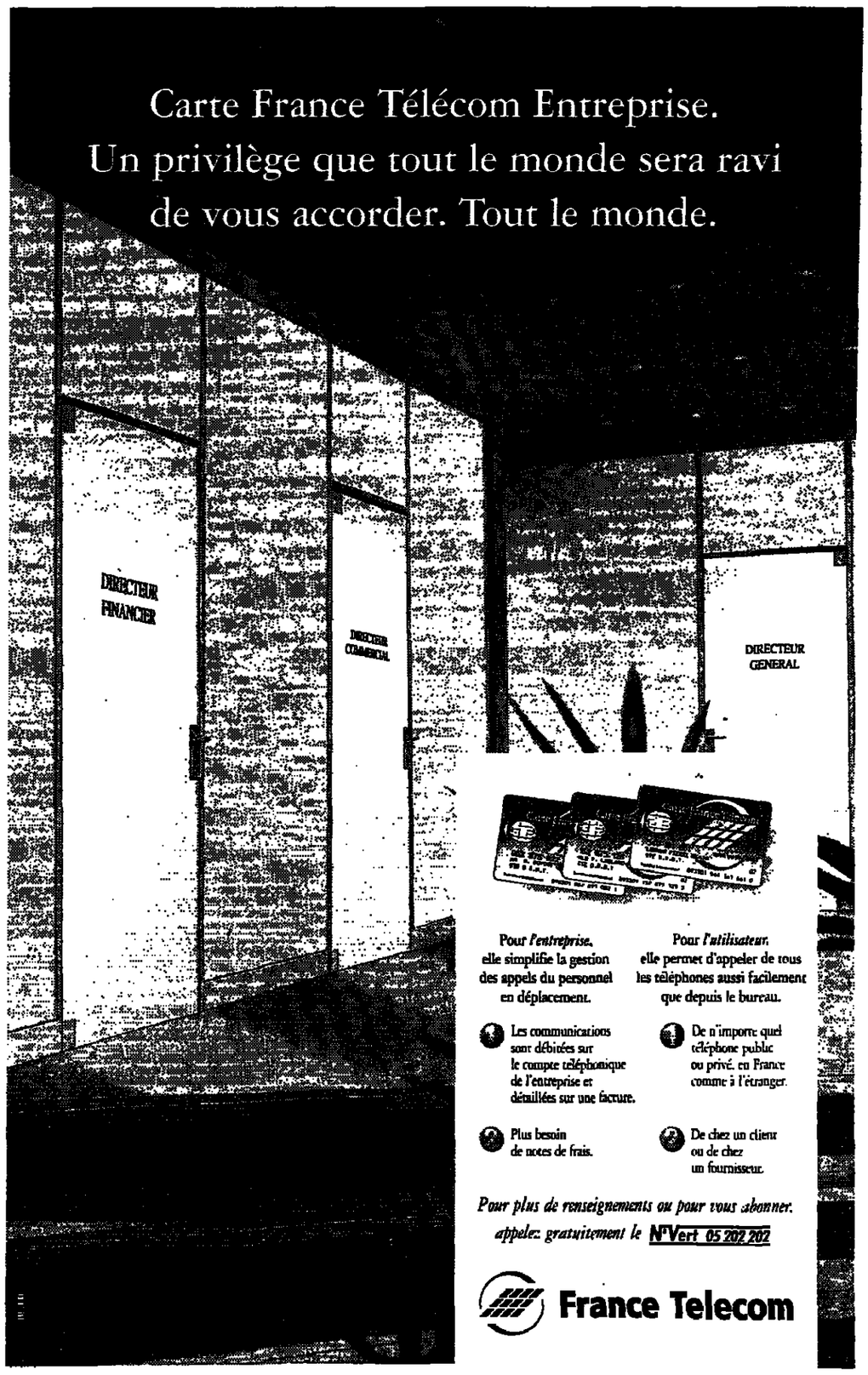
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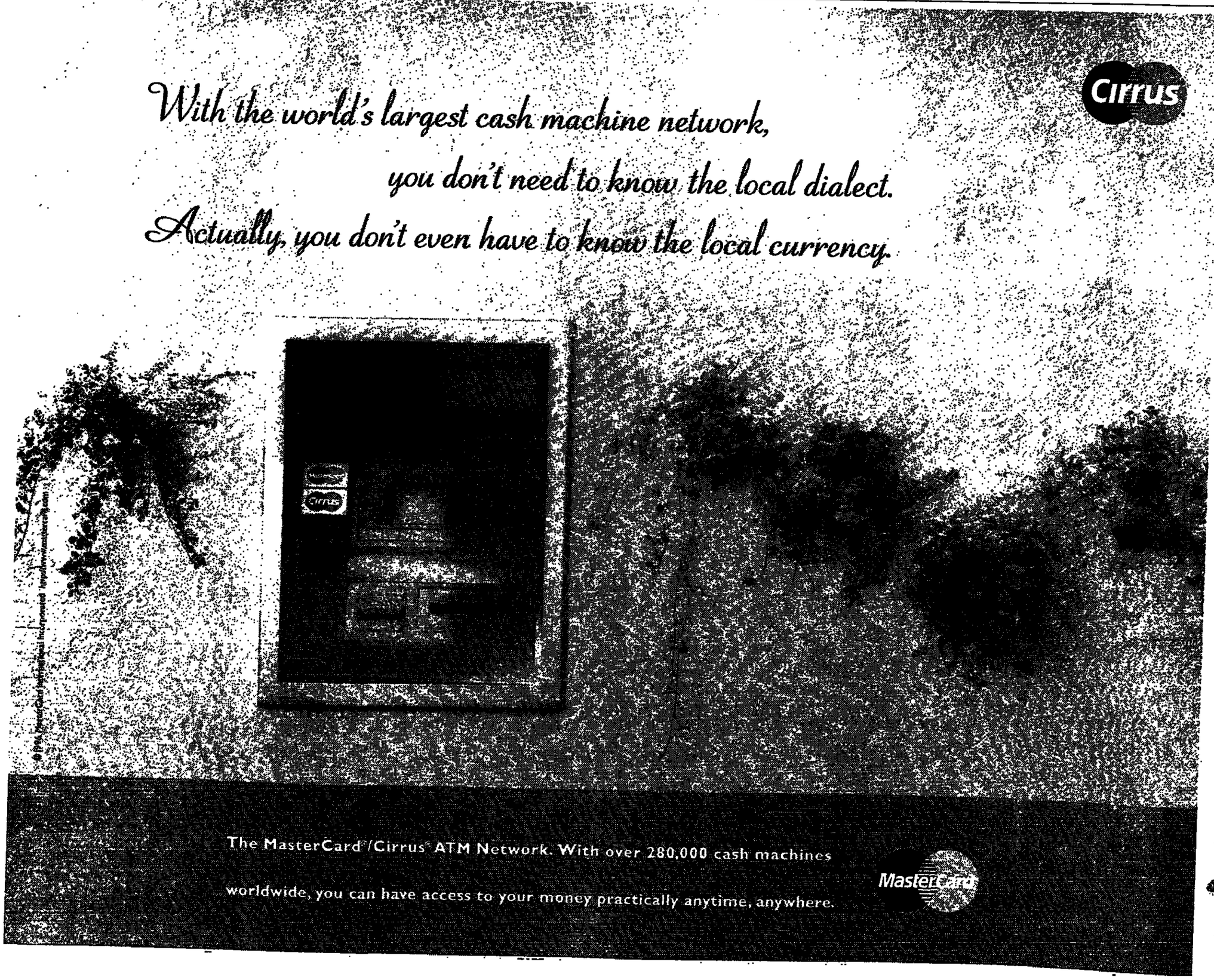
MUTUAL FUNDS

Figures as of close of trading Friday, Sept. 6

Continued on Page 13

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Funds Have Strong Arm In Capitol

Trade Group Works Behind the Scenes For Favorable Bills

By Edward Wyatt
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Like the lanky adolescent who startles beachgoers by turning into a muscle-bound young man, the chief trade group for the mutual fund industry has grown seemingly overnight into one of Wall Street's most powerful forces in Washington.

Instead of kicking sand in anyone's face, though, it has been quietly working behind the scenes to shape legislation and doling out big sums to members of Congress.

The group, the Investment Company Institute, draws its power in part from the American love affair with mutual funds that has caused industry assets to swell by 32 percent a year for the last decade. Now, the group is preparing for what could easily be the most important piece of legislation in its 56-year history and one of great importance to Americans: an overhaul of the Social Security retirement system.

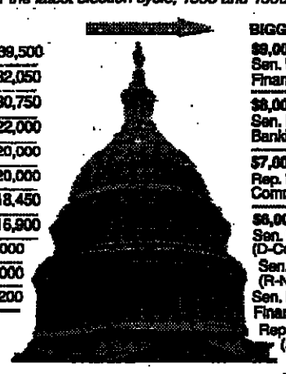
Several proposals floated recently would send some portion of Social Security money into stock mutual funds or accounts akin to them.

The fund group knows that any change may be years away, but it has already put together a task force to figure out how its industry can capture part of Social Security's enormous assets.

Making Friends on Capitol Hill *The flow of money at the political action committee of the Investment Company Institute, the main mutual fund trade group, which in the latest election cycle has collected and distributed $418,510. Contributions are made by individuals at fund companies and in some cases by PACs affiliated with the companies. All figures are for the latest election cycle, 1995 and 1996 through July.*

BIGGEST CONTRIBUTORS	
Pimco	$39,500
Van Kampen/American Cap.	32,050
Vanguard Group	30,750
Franklin Templeton	22,000
GT Capital	20,000
T. Rowe Price	20,000
Columbia	18,450
John Hancock Funds & PAC	16,900
J&W Seligman	12,000
Pioneer Group	12,000
Oppenheimer Funds	11,200

Source: Federal Election Commission info



The New York Times

BIGGEST BENEFICIARIES

$9,000
Sen. Max Baucus (D-Mont.) Finance Committee

$8,000
Sen. Phil Gramm (R-Tex.) Banking; Budget; Finance

$7,000
Rep. Bill Paxon (R-NY) Commerce

$6,000 each
Sen. Christopher Dodd (D-Conn.) Banking; Budget
Sen. Pete Domenici (R-NM) Banking
Sen. Larry Pressler (R-S.D.) Finance
Rep. Thomas Bliley Jr. (R-Va.) Commerce

"We're just seeing the first stirrings of action on Social Security," said Matthew P. Fink, president of the Investment Company Institute. "I think the new administration and the new Congress will have to turn to this."

With past legislative and regulatory successes as its guide, deep financial resources — it collects $27 million a year in fees from member funds — and a strong record of handling Americans' retirement money, the Investment Company Institute will be pushing Congress to tackle this sensitive topic. The fund group also looks likely to succeed in its effort to limit state regulation of the funds and in its attempt to gain approval for streamlined prospectuses for investors.

Part of the group's effectiveness comes from its willingness to accept federal oversight. The fund industry also has managed to avoid major scandals, unlike other elements on Wall Street.

"Anything the ICI says is treated like word from on high on Capitol Hill," said Barbara Roper, director of investor protection at the Consumer Federation of America. "I wish they didn't have so much power."

The group also has a calculated approach to political giving. Since 1994, its political action committee has been the biggest contributor to congressional candidates among Wall Street trade groups, according to the nonpartisan Center for Responsive Politics. It has contributed $418,000 to members of Congress and to the parties' congressional election efforts for the current two-year election cycle, several times as much as other securities trade groups.

Another key to the industry's success has been its ability to shape the rules that govern it. "They're not out there leading the band," said Ms. Roper of the consumer federation. "They're quietly working behind the scenes to make sure a bill is going to look the way they want it to look."

Julie Domenick, a senior vice president of the mutual fund group and its lead contact with Congress, said that because much of the legislation on mutual funds was technical in nature, "we are often invited to participate in the process," either through testimony or written comments. "We would never risk the perception that we are crossing an ethical line," she said.

Time Warner Irons Out Details

Ted Turner's Pay Package Slips to $23 Million

By Geraldine Fabrikant
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Ted Turner, the chairman of Turner Broadcasting System Inc., will receive a much smaller pay package after Time Warner Inc. acquires his company than had been expected.

A proxy statement released Friday for the merged companies shows that Mr. Turner, who is to become vice chairman at Time Warner under Chairman Gerald Levin, will receive a package valued at $23 million in salary and bonuses plus options on 2.2 million Time Warner shares over five years. That is far below the initial reports of a package valued at $100 million over that same period.

The company has also scheduled a shareholder meeting to approve the acquisition for Oct. 10. If everything goes smoothly, the deal could close that day or shortly thereafter.

Meanwhile, Time Warner, which had already agreed to acquire Southern Satellite Systems from Liberty Media Corp. for $360 million, has restructured that deal. Southern Satellite Systems distributes WTBS, a Turner superstation. Time Warner plans to transform WTBS into a cable service. As the deal is now structured, the companies plan to spin off Southern Satellite Systems into a separate company that will hold Liberty's Time Warner stock.

In exchange for Southern Satellite Systems agreeing to continue distributing WTBS, Time Warner will pay a total of $480 million, of which roughly $200 million is in Time Warner stock. The balance of the payment will be mostly in cash.

Although the figure is higher than the initial agreement of $360 million, Time Warner said the additional funds would cover Liberty's tax liabilities in the deal. But because tax payments are deductible to Time Warner, the cost to the company is roughly the same.

Time Warner also anticipates receiving about $100 million annually from cable operators once WTBS is distributed by cable. The Federal Trade Commission has mandated that Time Warner carry a second news channel alongside Turner's Cable News Network.

The proxy statement shows that if Time Warner continues to carry the MSNBC cable news channel on its systems, the service must be available in 50 percent of all homes on its system by 1999. If it carries a new service, such as News Corp.'s planned 24-hour news channel, that service must be in 50 percent of homes by 2001.

It is unclear why Mr. Turner's compensation was scaled back, but Mr. Turner apparently agreed to that arrangement in the past several days, a person close to Time Warner said. The pay package also lacks another major element: a $50 million compensation plan over five years. Mr. Turner will get $700,000 in salary and $350,000 in deferred compensation, as will Mr. Levin. He also will receive a bonus equal to 90 percent of Mr. Levin's annual bonus, which has been $4 million in recent years.

China Assails U.S. Textile Sanctions

Reuters

BEIJING — China has called on the United States to rescind its newly announced punitive charges against Beijing's 1996 textile and apparel quotas or risk retaliatory action.

"We hope the U.S. government will take a stand conducive to developing Sino-U.S. trade by reconsidering the decision and rescinding the quota," a spokesman for the Ministry of Foreign Trade and Economic Cooperation said on Saturday.

"Otherwise, the Chinese government will be compelled to make a necessary response, and the U.S. side should bear all the consequences," the official Xinhua news agency quoted the spokesman as saying. He added that China was open to consultations on the issue.

The acting U.S. trade representative, Charlene Barshefsky, said in Washington on Friday that the government had penalized China $19 million for attempting to circumvent quotas on its textile exports to the United States by shipping more than 2 million garments to America through seven other countries.

Xinhua said China had denied the accusation and asked the United States to provide further evidence. Washington had not only failed to provide proof but decided to take unilateral action to slash China's textile quotas, the spokesman said, and Beijing "firmly refuses to accept the U.S. action."

The quota cuts were a serious violation of the two countries' textiles agreement, the spokesman said.

The U.S. action represented the first time the United States had imposed so-called triple charges, which are permitted in cases of repeated violations of the bilateral textiles agreement.

Xinhua said Washington had continuously put up obstacles to China's textile exports to the United States.

"People cannot help but ask whether the U.S. government is really sincere about developing Sino-U.S. bilateral trade," the official agency said.

In February 1995 and in June this year, Beijing and Washington narrowly avoided what could have been a serious trade war over allegations that China was turning a blind eye to widespread copyright piracy in the country.

The categories of Chinese textile products due to face punitive charges include sewing thread, women's cotton coats, men's cotton knit shirts, women's cotton knit shirts, wool jackets, women's man-made fiber blouses and fiber woven shirts and blouses.

An investigation by the U.S. Customs Service showed China had worked aggressively to circumvent the agreement, the U.S. announcement said.

It said cotton shorts and trousers produced in China had entered the United States as products of Mongolia, while sewing thread, wool coats and other goods had entered as products of Hong Kong, apparel products had come in as products of Fiji, and jogging suits had entered as products of Turkey.

■ Insurance Talks to Resume

Japan and the United States will resume negotiations on opening up Japan's insurance market to foreign companies in Tokyo on Sept. 18, Bloomberg Business News reported Saturday, quoting Nikkei English News.

Tietmeyer Is Content on German Rates

Bloomberg Business News

CERNOBBIO, Italy — German interest rates, now at record lows, are appropriate for the economy, according to the Bundesbank's president, although he said further rate reductions could not be ruled out.

"Our present interest rates are in line with the economic situation of our country," Hans Tietmeyer, the Bundesbank chief, said Saturday at a news briefing during a conference sponsored by the Ambrosetti economic research institute.

The German central bank cut its main money market rate, the securities repurchase rate, to 3 percent from 3.30 percent on Aug. 22, taking the rate to its lowest level since the Bundesbank began open-market operations in 1979.

With that and the discount rate, at 2.50 percent, both at historic lows, Mr. Tietmeyer said the situation was "clear for some time," though he added that the latest rate cut did not signify "the end of the road" for such moves.

"Of course we will check the situation, and of course the money supply situation, which is our orientation," he said. "But our policy is a policy of the steady hand."

Mr. Tietmeyer said the central bank's decision to cut its repurchase rate to its lowest level ever also had taken into account the expected impact on other European economies and exchange rates. The French franc took a battering before the Bundesbank cut the repurchase rate, with investors moving to what they perceived as safer Deutsche mark assets amid concern about a possible delay to the planned 1999 launching of a single European currency.

"We looked at whether our decision would have a negative impact on the situation in Europe," he said. "We saw that it could be more favorable."

Mr. Tietmeyer added that the Bundesbank was "clearly never following a monetary policy which is mainly looking to the exchange rates, but of course we take into account in our decision what could be the exchange-rate effect."

The monetary policy conditions for an economic upturn are in place, he said, with long-term interest rates the key to inspiring more investment in Germany, Europe's largest economy. Long-term bond rates govern the bulk of corporate borrowing.

Mr. Tietmeyer said Germany's economic rebound in the second quarter largely reflected a bounce back by the construction industry after an unusually long and cold winter. He added that higher private consumption and export growth were positive factors for a recovery in the second half of the year.

The rollback in the strength of the mark from last year and a moderating of wage increases in both the public and private sectors, he said, are also aiding Germany's fledgling recovery.

The mark, although it has rebounded slightly since midsummer, has fallen 5 percent in the past 18 months against a weighted measure of the currencies of Germany's main trading partners.

Referring to the federal government's plans to trim its budget by 70 billion marks ($47 billion), Mr. Tietmeyer said, "It's very important that the outcome is a convincing one, because that would increase expectations that Germany will in future be a competitive country."

CYBERSCAPE

Intel's Chief: Constantly Rethinking

By Elizabeth Corcoran
Washington Post Service

SANTA CLARA, California — In the wonderland of high technology, people often glorify youth for its own sake. Yet the wiliest manager of all in Silicon Valley is a much older hand: Andrew Grove, 60. Mr. Grove, a Hungarian immigrant, earned the current equivalent of about $250 a week during his first job in the industry, 36 years ago.

Now he runs Intel Corp., a company that sold more than $16 billion worth of products last year and is among the most profitable and durable companies in America's high-tech capital. Over Intel's 28-year history, its "Intel Inside" microprocessors have become the brains of about 85 percent of the world's personal computers, and each new generation of its chips now becomes the pacesetter for the rest of the world.

And inside Intel is Mr. Grove, the company's first official employee and its chief executive since 1987.

Better than any other executive in the high-tech world, Mr. Grove has hung on through the bronco ride of industry changes. He and Intel have had their share of spills and near-disasters, but even with those scars, Intel and Mr. Grove have thrived. In a newly published book, he sums what close associates say is his attitude with a snappy title: "Only the Paranoid Survive."

"Andy is always looking for the black cloud in the silver lining," said Brian Halla, chairman of National Semiconductor Corp., who worked at Intel from 1975 to 1988. But a diagnosis of paranoia, like many of Mr. Grove's own one-line quips, is too slick an explanation for why he and Intel have emerged as high technology's standard-bearers. Much of his success reflects his willingness to do the detailed work that younger chief executives extol but often skip — to learn and relearn how the world outside his company is changing.

Mr. Grove fled Hungary in 1957 at age 20, speaking no English and arriving in New York with just $20. Within three days, he had enrolled in the chemical engineering program at City College of New York; he ended up getting a doctorate in the field in 1963 from the University of California at Berkeley.

But, deciding that the future fast track was not in chemistry, Mr. Grove headed straight for semiconductors and for Fairchild Semiconductor Corp. He became assistant director in Fairchild's research lab and wrote what became one of the classic texts on semiconductor physics.

When Mr. Grove's boss, Gordon Moore, and another Fairchild colleague, Robert Noyce, co-inventor of the integrated circuit, left to form a business that would make memory chips, Mr. Grove clamored to join them. There wasn't much to the new company at the time — just a vague one-page business plan, recalled Arthur Rock, a venture capital pioneer. But Mr. Rock promised $2.5 million in funds.

At first, Mr. Moore and Mr. Noyce figured that Mr. Grove would continue running research, much as he had done at Fairchild. But Mr. Grove became fascinated by manufacturing. Treating it as a scientific problem, Mr. Grove began reducing the production process to simple classic concepts, Mr. Moore said. So the scientist transformed himself into a line manager, the guy who worried about how fast and how much the company could produce.

Mr. Grove's instincts proved on target again. The crux of making memory chips, those integrated circuits that store information, was this: How do you churn out the most high-quality chips in the shortest time with the least waste?

Mr. Grove also became a master of phrases and epigrams that succinctly carried his message. Among those still in vogue at Intel is "constructive confrontation." In essence, it meant: Cut out the pleasantries and grapple with statistically valid data and facts.

Such an approach can be hard on people at times. Former

See GROVE, Page 13

CURRENCY RATES

Sept. 6

Cross Rates

	$	£	DM	FF	Lire	BF	HF	SF	Yen	C$	Peseta
Amsterdam	1.669	2.689	1.1712	0.3282	0.1105*	—	5.449*	1.3787	1.5265*	1.216	1.2265*
Brussels	30.55	49.625	20.598	6.02	2.0225*	18.3745	—	25.48	0.3992	22.31	94.395*
Frankfurt	1.4648	2.3583	—	0.2922	0.0984*	0.892	4.854*	1.2372	1.3665*	1.1825	1.1826*
London (c)	1.5683	—	2.1275	7.9464	2.358.34	2.4003	57.50	1.8894	178.63	2.1434	196.2655
Madrid	135.482	196.595	84.494	24.688	8.31*	75.269	4.7822	164.022	114.932*	71.497	—
Milan	1,589.35	2,367.55	1,017.49	297.00	—	366.47	49.307	1,339.45	13.993	1,699.70	13.084
New York (c)	—	1.5595#	1.4925	5.1051	1,573.00	1.673	30.75	1.239	109.145	1.3735	125.645
Paris	5.0625	7.959	3.4534	—	0.3266*	3.0528	0.1662	4.2133	4.6552*	3.7651	4.0482*
Tokyo	169.25	171.19	73.52	21.45	8.724	65.60	3.5714	90.65	—	79.63	0.8713
Toronto	1.373	2.1411	0.9196	0.2689	0.0909*	0.8229	0.0404*	1.1026	1.2558*	—	1.098*
Zurich	1.2451	1.9584	0.8159	0.2389	0.0809*	0.7279	0.0358*	0.9034*	—	1.1726*	0.9868*
1 ECU	1.2831	0.8193	1.9055	4.5214	1,527.53	2.2562	39.2581	1.5478	140.089	1.7596	161.592
1 SDR	1.4561	0.9295	2.162	7.4006	N.Q.	2.4262	44.5345	1.2565	158.97	1.9965	182.754

*Closings in Amsterdam, London, Milan, New York, Paris, Toronto and Zurich. Rates in other centers: a: To buy one pound; b: To buy one dollar; *Units of 100; N.Q.: not quoted; N.A.: not available.*

Other Dollar Values

Currency	Per $	Currency	Per $	Currency	Per $	Currency	Per $
Argent. peso	0.9988	Greek drac.	227.10	Mex. peso	7.607	S. Afr. rand	4.504
Australian $	1.2574	Hong Kong $	7.7228	N. Zealand $	1.4401	S. Kor. won	819.00
Austrian sch.	10.448	Hung. forint	154.94	Norw. krone	6.389	Swed. krone	6.6317
Brazil real	1.01158	Indian rupee	35.71	Phil. peso	26.27	Taiwan $	27.49
Chinese yuan	8.3359	Indo. rupiah	2345.85	Polish zloty	2.75	Thai baht	25.21
Czech koruna	26.52	Irish £	0.616	Port. escudo	152.04	Turkish lira	86913.
Danish krone	5.73	Israeli shek.	3.1465	Russ ruble	5361.	UAE dirham	3.6705
Egypt. pound	3.3925	Kuw dinar	0.2987	Saudi riyal	3.75	Venez. bolfv.	473.50
Fin. markka	4.5015	Malay. ring.	2.498	Sing. $	1.406		

Forward Rates

Currency	30-day	60-day	90-day	Currency	30-day	60-day	90-day
Pound Sterling	1.5654	1.5654	1.5653	Japanese yen	108.68	108.17	107.73
Canadian dollar	1.3496	1.3676	1.3668	Swiss franc	1.2027	1.1982	1.1949
Deutsche mark	1.4821	1.4787	1.4757				

Sources: ING Bank (Amsterdam); Indosuez Bank (Brussels); Banca Commerciale Italiana (Milan); Banque de France (Paris); Bank of Tokyo-Mitsubishi (Tokyo); Royal Bank of Canada (Toronto); IMF (SDR). Other data from Reuters and AP.



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CAPITAL MARKETS ON MONDAY

Brazil's Moves Cheer Consumers, but Economists See Danger

By Diana Jean Schemo
New York Times Service

RIO DE JANEIRO— It is among workers earning the barest of incomes that the benefits of the so-called real plan — Brazil's two-year-old economic program named for its currency — the real, are most keenly felt.

With inflation down to 12 percent from the triple digits, their salaries have a newfound value that can be measured in an explosion of sales of consumer appliances. Over the last three years, the number of households with color television sets has grown 21.4 percent. Households with freezers have increased more than 40 percent.

Along with the surge of sales to low-income consumers has come a flood of investment from foreign companies. Propelled by the $2.4 billion privatization of Light, Rio de Janeiro state's electric utility, direct foreign investment through the end of July reached $4.96 billion, surpassing the combined total of the previous three years.

But despite the hard-won monetary stability, economists are warning there could be danger ahead. The achievements, they say, may well fall apart unless President Fernando Henrique Cardoso moves more quickly to restructure the traditionally statist economy and spur growth by easing the government demand on money.

"The real plan had the right start, but now it needs to correct the fiscal mix so it can lower interest rates, loosen monetary policy and get growth," said Sebastian Edwards, a former World Bank economist and author of "Crisis and Reform in Latin America: From Despair to Hope," published last year.

Still, investors' eagerness to establish a presence here seems undiminished. Interest in future privatizations including Eletrobras, Telebras and Vale do Rio Doce, giants of the electric, telecommunications and mining sectors, is expected to be strong among foreign investors. The prospects are alluring: About 80 percent of all households still lack telephones, for instance.

"I think the majority of companies are going ahead and making investments," said John E. Mein, executive vice president of the American Chamber of Commerce in Sao Paulo. "Companies are coming in and positioning themselves so they're already in the market."

But economists both here and abroad are concerned by what they see as President Cardoso's slowness in tackling the structural changes that would ease the government demand on money. They want to see swifter progress in cutting the 1.5 million-employee civil service sector, revamping the Social Security system and closing corruption-ridden state banks.

It has taken time for Mr. Cardoso, who was elected with the largest majority of any Brazilian president, to realize that despite his popularity he would have to deal with a Congress where traditions of political horse-trading remain strong — particularly since many of the changes he has wanted to make require changes to the constitution. In addition, the economy appears to be taking a back seat to Mr. Cardoso's intention to seek a constitutional amendment that would allow him to run for re-election.

The government's failure to tighten spending has led to slower growth despite the investment boom. Unemployment in the Sao Paulo region recently hit 16 percent, and the economy is expected to grow only 2.6 percent this year, according to figures released by the Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics.

IBCA Ltd., Europe's largest credit-rating concern, gave Brazil a B-plus rating for the second year in a row, reflecting monetary stability on the one hand and lack of fiscal discipline on the other. In particular, the company said, the ratio of Brazil's international reserves to outstanding government securities dropped to 40 percent from 65 percent over 18 months, undermining investor confidence and leaving the country vulnerable to a sudden flight of currency.

"To anybody from outside, this is a fun country, but it's volatile," said Rudiger Dornbush, an economics professor at Massachusetts Institute of Technology. "There is no question in the world that enthusiasm about Brazil is warranted. You just want to make sure you don't get caught in a trap."

Professor Dornbush said the failure to lighten the demands on the federal budget ought to leave investors insecure — wondering, for example, whether a cash crunch would lead to laws to block the repatriation of capital.

The lag in government action to trim spending has meant an expected operating deficit of 3.9 percent this year, a sharp downturn from the 1 percent surplus in 1994. Government demand for money has kept interest rates at 26 percent a year — down by half from a year earlier but still prohibitive. Consumer borrowing rates can run a murderous 1,000 percent above inflation, and despite booming sales in sectors such as appliances, consumer sales overall are declining.

In an interview in Brasilia, Finance Minister Pedro Malan acknowledged that the government needed to shrink but complained that critics underestimated the importance of controlling inflation, which he called "the most unjust and cruel" tax, disproportionately striking the poor.

"I don't think the plan could blow up," he said. "It's a question of cost, time and speed."

Most Active International Bonds

The 250 most active international bonds traded through the Euroclear system for the week ending Sept. 6. Prices supplied by Telekurs.

Rnk Name	Cpn	Maturity	Price	Yield
Australian Dollar				
244 Australia	7½	07/15/05	91.3750	8.2100
Belgian Franc				
246 Belgium	7	04/29/99	106.4900	6.5700
British Pound				
245 Bank Austria	6¾	12/15/98	100.1250	6.7400
Canadian Dollar				
181 Canada	7	12/01/06	96.4818	7.2600
229 Canada	7½	03/01/01	103.1269	7.2700
Danish Krone				
10 Denmark	8	03/15/06	104.3500	7.6700
26 Denmark	9	11/15/98	108.0000	8.3300
35 Denmark	9	11/15/00	111.20	8.0900
42 Denmark	8	11/15/01	107.2000	7.4600
46 Denmark	7	08/15/97	102.6600	6.8200
57 Denmark	7	12/15/04	99.8500	7.0100
66 Denmark	6	12/10/99	101.7400	5.9000
69 Denmark	7	11/10/24	86.9000	8.0600
75 Denmark	8	05/15/03	106.3900	7.5200
80 Denmark	7	02/15/98	103.5200	6.7600
151 Nykredit 3 Cs	6	10/01/26	82.0500	7.3100
154 Denmark	6	02/15/99	102.4500	5.8600
166 Denmark	7	11/15/07	96.4100	7.2600
198 Denmark	6	11/15/02	98.4000	6.1000
205 Denmark	9	11/15/96	100.8000	8.9300
227 Denmark	10	11/15/96	101.0000	9.9000
Deutsche Mark				
1 Germany	6⅞	05/12/05	103.5900	6.6400
2 Germany	6¼	04/26/06	99.0450	6.3100
3 Germany	8¾	08/20/01	114.7850	7.6200
4 Germany	6½	10/14/05	100.9675	6.4400
5 Germany	6	02/16/06	97.3120	6.1700
6 Germany	8	01/21/02	111.4300	7.1800
7 Germany	8½	02/20/01	112.8800	7.5300
8 Germany	5⅜	11/21/00	100.4960	5.1000
9 Germany	7⅜	01/03/05	107.0200	6.8900
11 Germany	5¾	08/22/00	102.9140	5.5900
12 Germany	5¼	02/21/01	100.5650	5.2200
13 Germany	5⅞	05/15/00	103.4800	5.6800
14 Germany	8¼	09/20/01	112½	7.3300
15 Germany	6	01/05/06	97.3433	6.1600
16 Germany	5	05/21/01	99.4500	5.0300
17 Germany	8⅜	05/21/01	112.6900	7.4300
19 Germany	6½	03/15/00	105.5800	6.1600
21 Treuhand	7½	09/09/04	107.9360	6.9500
23 Germany	9	10/20/00	114.40	7.8700
24 Treuhand	6⅛	06/25/98	104.0300	5.8900
25 Germany	8	07/22/02	111.4250	7.1800
27 Germany	6¼	01/04/24	89.3940	6.9900
28 Germany	6½	07/15/03	102.8200	6.3200
29 Treuhand	6⅞	06/11/03	104.9500	6.5500
30 Treuhand	6⅝	07/09/03	103.4675	6.4000
31 Treuhand	7⅛	01/29/03	106.5933	6.6800
32 Treuhand	6½	04/23/03	103.0600	6.3100
33 Germany Tbills	zero	01/17/97	98.9291	2.9800
34 Treuhand	6⅝	07/01/99	105.1800	6.0600
36 Germany	7½	11/11/04	107.9533	6.9500
37 Treuhand	7¾	12/02/02	108.0500	6.8300
39 Treuhand	5⅝	09/24/98	103.3533	5.4400
41 Germany	9	01/22/01	114.7343	7.8400
43 Germany	6¾	09/15/99	106.5100	6.3400
44 Germany	7	12/22/97	104.3350	6.7100
45 Treuhand	7¼	10/01/02	110.0350	7.0400
47 Germany	5¾	08/20/98	103.5600	5.5500
50 Germany	6⅝	01/20/98	104.0300	6.3700
51 Treuhand	6⅞	05/13/04	103.4550	6.5200
53 Treuhand	6¼	03/04/04	100.7680	6.2000
54 Germany	7	01/13/00	107.2400	6.5300
55 Treuhand	6⅛	03/26/98	103.6850	5.9100
56 Germany	6⅜	05/20/98	104.3000	6.1100
58 Treuhand	7	11/25/99	107.3400	6.5200
59 Germany	8	09/22/97	104.6400	7.6500
61 Germany	6	09/15/03	100.5317	5.9700
62 Germany	8¼	07/21/97	104.1600	7.9200
64 Germany	8¾	07/20/00	113.1600	7.7300
65 Germany	6¾	07/15/04	103.5575	6.5200
68 Germany	7½	12/20/02	106.8200	6.6700
71 Treuhand	6¼	07/29/99	104.9500	5.9600
74 Treuhand	5	01/14/99	102.1100	4.9000
76 Treuhand	6	11/12/03	99.9300	6.0000
78 Germany	7¼	10/21/02	107.6733	6.7300
79 Germany	6⅝	04/22/03	104.4800	6.4600
81 Germany	8	03/20/97	102.4700	7.8100
82 Germany	6	06/20/16	89.5050	6.7000
86 Germany	5¼	10/20/98	102.6900	5.1100
88 Treuhand	5	12/17/98	102.1100	4.9000
92 Germany	6⅞	12/02/98	105.9500	6.4900
93 Germany	6⅛	05/20/99	104.7525	5.8500
100 Germany	8⅞	12/20/00	114.1400	7.7800
101 Germany	5¼	11/20/97	102.0600	5.1400
103 Germany	7½	10/20/97	104.3800	7.1900
105 Germany	8½	08/21/00	112.4633	7.5600
110 Germany	5¼	08/20/97	102.2300	5.6200
112 Germany	3.192	09/30/04	99.0400	3.2224
113 Treuhand	5¾	04/29/99	103.7000	5.5400
114 Germany	6⅛	05/20/97	102.1100	6.2400
115 Germany	5¾	05/28/99	103.6200	5.5500
117 Germany	5¼	02/25/98	102.3300	5.1300
119 Credit Local	5½	10/18/00	100.8000	5.4600
122 Germany	6¾	05/02/03	103.7550	6.5100
123 Germany	6¼	02/20/98	103.6500	6.0300
125 Germany	6⅜	08/14/98	104.6500	6.0900
126 Germany	6⅞	02/24/99	106.2050	6.4700
132 Germany	8⅝	01/20/97	101.8300	8.2200
137 Germany	7¾	02/21/00	109.4200	7.0800
139 Germany	6	02/20/98	103.3400	5.8100
140 Germany	7¼	10/20/97	104.1025	6.9600
145 Germany	8¾	05/22/00	112.9600	7.7500
161 Germany	8½	09/20/96	100.2100	8.4800
164 Germany	6¼	01/20/98	103.6700	6.1500
168 Sweden	5⅝	07/02/01	99.6000	5.4000
177 Germany	6¾	07/20/98	105.1800	6.4200
183 German States	6¼	08/21/06	97.7450	6.3900
185 Sweden	6½	03/05/08	97.8000	6.6500
191 Germany	5⅝	02/22/99	102.9900	5.2200
199 Germany	7¼	01/20/00	107.8700	6.7200
210 Credit Local	5.15	12/04/00	99.2500	5.1900
211 Germany	3¼	04/06/00	99.6100	3.2600
232 Germany	6⅝	08/20/97	102.7900	6.2000
236 Germany	6⅛	01/20/97	101.0300	6.0600
239 EIB	6	10/22/03	99.9800	6.0000
242 Hypothekenbank	5	01/05/00	100.9500	4.9500
243 Turkey	8	09/04/00	100.9750	7.9200
247 Germany	7⅛	12/20/99	107.3900	6.6300
250 Germany	8	05/02/02	110.5800	7.2300
Dutch Guilder				
18 Netherlands	6¼	07/15/98	104.3600	5.9900
40 Netherlands	6	01/15/06	98.1500	6.1100
73 Netherlands	7½	01/15/23	106.9000	7.0200
84 Netherlands	8¼	06/15/02	112.9500	7.3000
87 Netherlands	8¾	09/15/01	115	7.6100
102 Netherlands	7	03/15/99	106.6500	5.6600
104 Netherlands	9	01/15/01	114.90	7.8300
106 Netherlands	9	05/15/00	113.9500	7.9000
108 Netherlands	8½	06/01/06	115.6000	7.3500
116 Netherlands	8¼	02/15/00	111.1000	7.4300
121 Netherlands	6½	04/15/03	103.7300	6.2700
127 Netherlands	7	05/15/99	106.8000	6.5500
130 Netherlands	6¾	02/15/99	105.9500	6.3700
131 Netherlands	7½	06/15/99	108.1500	6.9300
136 Netherlands	7½	04/15/10	108.1000	6.9400
143 Netherlands	6½	07/15/98	104.7700	6.2000
148 Netherlands	8¾	05/01/00	112.90	7.7500
153 Netherlands	7	06/15/05	105.2000	6.6500
157 Netherlands	5¾	01/15/04	98.5000	5.8400
159 Netherlands	8¼	09/15/07	114.20	7.2200
165 Netherlands	7¾	03/01/05	110.20	7.0300
170 Netherlands	8¼	02/15/07	113.9500	7.2400
172 Netherlands	8½	03/15/01	113.1500	7.5100
174 Netherlands	7½	11/15/99	108.7000	6.9000
187 Netherlands	6¾	11/15/05	103.3500	6.5300
212 Netherlands	9	07/01/00	114.1000	7.8900
213 Netherlands	7¼	10/01/04	107.2500	6.7600
216 Netherlands	7¾	01/15/00	109.4000	7.0800
218 Netherlands	6¾	10/01/98	105.6200	6.3900
ECU				
67 France OAT	7½	04/25/05	104.3000	7.1900
72 France B.T.A.N.	6	03/16/01	100.7300	5.9600
77 France BTAN	5	03/16/99	99.8300	5.0100
129 Britain	9⅛	02/21/01	112	8.1500
134 France OAT	9½	04/25/00	112.40	8.4500
152 France OAT	6	04/25/04	95.7917	6.2600
156 France OAT	7	04/25/06	100.6500	6.9500
169 UK T-note	5	01/26/99	99.5350	5.0200
171 Italy	9¼	03/07/11	115	8.0400
175 UK T-note	5¼	01/21/97	100.2500	5.2400
186 France OAT	8¼	04/25/22	107.3025	7.6900
209 UK T-note	8	01/27/98	104.0950	7.6900
231 France OAT	6¾	04/25/02	102.4000	6.5900
233 Italy	4⅛	10/30/05	98.6900	4.3700
French Franc				
70 France B.T.A.N.	5¾	03/12/98	102.1200	5.6300
107 France OAT	7½	04/25/05	107.7000	6.9600
109 France OAT	7¾	10/25/05	109.4400	7.0800
118 France OAT	8½	11/25/02	113½	7.4900
147 France OAT	6¾	10/25/03	103.8400	6.5000
150 France OAT	8½	04/25/03	113.3600	7.5000
176 France BTAN	7	10/12/00	106.2500	6.5900
179 France B.T.A.N.	5¾	03/12/01	101.2900	5.6800
206 France B.T.A.N.	7¾	04/12/00	108.4700	7.1400
225 France OAT	7¼	04/25/06	105.8900	6.8500
226 France OAT	6½	10/25/06	100.2500	6.4800
Irish Punt				
237 Ireland	8	08/18/06	102.4800	7.8100
Italian Lira				
196 Italy	9½	02/01/06	100.9000	9.4200
228 Italy	9½	05/01/01	102.8600	9.2400
241 Italy	10½	07/15/00	105.7600	9.9300
Japanese Yen				
180 World Bank	4¾	12/20/04	114	4.1700
182 Sallie Mae	2.15	08/21/00	100.7345	2.1300
188 Italy	3½	06/20/01	105.7500	3.3100
193 Japan Dev Bk	5	10/01/99	110⅝	4.5300
202 Exim Bk Japan	4⅝	10/01/03	110¼	3.9700
217 World Bank	4½	03/20/03	111½	4.0400
248 Ford Motor	2.65	04/25/01	99.8210	2.6500
249 BVB O'seas Fin	1.76	01/08/99	100.3500	1.7500
Spanish Peseta				
142 Spain	10.90	08/30/03	111.7990	9.7500
158 Spain	8.40	04/30/01	101.0980	8.3100
219 Spain	12¼	03/25/00	113.1340	10.8300
223 Spain	10	02/28/05	107.0740	9.3400
Swedish Krona				
48 Sweden	11	01/21/99	110.7517	9.9300
98 Sweden 1036	10¼	05/05/00	110.2877	9.2900
141 Sweden	13	06/15/01	122.0317	10.6500
144 Sweden	6	02/09/05	87.0910	6.8900
238 Sweden	10¼	05/05/03	112.5600	9.1100
U.S. Dollar				
20 Argentina FRN	6⅝	03/29/05	77.6250	8.1300
22 Brazil Cap S.L.	4½	04/15/14	68.4972	6.5700
38 Brazil L	6½	04/15/06	84.6900	7.6800
49 Venezuela	6¾	12/18/07	76.5400	8.6600
52 Argentina par L	5¼	03/31/23	54.1200	9.7000
60 Brazil 910.0	6⅝	01/01/01	96.0000	6.9700
63 Mexico	11½	05/15/26	95.7500	12.0100
83 Canada	6¼	08/28/06	96.7500	6.9800
85 Brazil S.L.	6⅞	04/15/12	71.1200	9.2300
89 Mexico par B	6¼	12/31/19	66.2500	9.4300
90 Mexico par A	6¼	12/31/19	66.2500	9.4300
91 Venezuela par A	6¾	03/31/20	63.8800	10.5700
94 Bay LB Zent	6⅝	08/30/01	97.5000	6.5400
95 Britain	6¾	07/19/01	99.5000	6.7800
96 Brazil par ZI	5	04/15/24	56.3431	8.8700
97 Mexico	7⅞	08/06/01	99.9900	7.6900
99 Brazil S.ZI	6½	04/15/24	73.4400	8.8500
111 Argentina	5.406	04/01/01	115.70	4.6726
120 Ecuador	3	02/28/15	49.1211	6.1100
124 World Bank	6⅝	08/21/06	96.6250	6.8600
128 Brazil S.L.	6⅞	04/15/09	77.3800	8.4800
133 Bulgaria	6⅞	07/28/11	42.8340	15.6100
135 Mexico B	6.391	12/31/19	81.7500	7.8200
138 World Bank	6⅝	07/21/05	95.2500	6.6900
146 Argentina L	6⅞	03/31/23	69.8100	9.2200
149 Venezuela	6⅞	03/18/07	78.4400	8.1300
155 Poland	3¾	10/27/14	79.0376	4.7400
160 Venezuela	6½	03/31/07	78.4400	8.2900
162 Venezuela B	6¾	03/31/20	63.8800	10.5700
163 Italy	6⅞	09/27/23	88.2500	7.7900
167 Nigeria	6¼	11/15/20	55.2500	11.3100
173 Ontario	7¾	06/04/02	103.0000	7.5200
178 Mexico		11/27/96	125.0637	
184 Spintab	5½	05/20/98	99.9200	5.5044
189 Sallie Mae	4½	08/02/99	94.3750	4.7700
190 Poland	6⅞	10/27/24	96.2500	6.6900
192 Mexico	9¾	02/06/01	100.2500	9.7300
194 Bulgaria	6⅞	07/28/24	48.2500	13.8600
195 Mexico A	6.398	12/31/19	81.7500	7.8300
197 Ecuador par	3¼	02/28/25	36.6200	8.8700
200 Mexico	7.102	03/30/08	98.6200	7.2000
201 CBA	7⅛	07/10/06	97.8750	7.2800
203 BVB	6⅞	05/30/01	99.3750	6.9200
204 World Bank	6⅜	05/24/01	98.3750	6.4800
207 BGB Fin Ireland	6½	09/03/01	97.6250	6.6600
208 Mexico D	6.453	12/28/19	81.7500	7.8900
214 World Bank	7⅝	01/19/23	101.2500	7.5300
215 Credit Local	6⅞	06/04/01	99.2500	6.9300
220 Panama pdi	4	07/17/16	67.5619	5.9200
221 Credit Foncier	8	02/23/98	101.3750	7.8900
222 Panama	3½	07/17/14	59.7485	5.8600
224 Brazil Cbond S.L	4½	04/15/14	63.0950	7.1300
230 Philippines	6¼	12/01/17	83.1627	7.5200
234 Allied Irish Bks	6⅛	12/31/99	99.2800	6.1100
235 Credit Foncier	8	01/14/02	102.3750	7.8100
240 Argentina	8⅞	12/20/03	86.0000	9.7400

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THE WORLD'S DAILY NEWSPAPER

U.S. Rate Doubts Lift Interest in Europe

By Carl Gewirtz
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — With analysts of many minds about whether U.S. interest rates need to be raised and, if so, by how much, one thing they do agree on is that European bond markets currently look like the safest places to invest.

James Fralick at Morgan Stanley & Co. in London said he expected the U.S. market to trade unsteadily until Federal Reserve Board policymakers raised rates to stem what he called a "worrisome acceleration in wage costs" and show their commitment to keep inflation at bay.

Although most of those who expect a rate rise look for an increase of only 25 basis points, or a quarter of a percentage point, at the Federal Reserve Board's next policy-making meeting Sept. 24, Mr. Fralick said the best outcome would be a half-point increase to reassure investors that the worst was over, remove uncertainty and open the way to a rally.

But the rally would begin only after a substantial retreat in bond prices. He said he expected the U.S. 30-year bond to be yielding 7.50 percent by year-end, compared with 7.10 percent currently.

Mr. Fralick said he saw good near-term potential in the German bond market and in other European markets.

Gerard Lyons at DKB International in London disagreed on a rate increase being needed and said inflation fears were exaggerated. Nevertheless, even he said he saw the U.S. market headed for a difficult period until the Fed's intentions became clear.

Gordon Johns, manager at Zurich Investment Management in London, also looks to European markets to perform best over the near term.

"Neither the U.S. nor the Japanese market looks particularly attractive," he said. Mr. Johns said weak economic growth in Europe and prospects of continued low inflation made markets in Germany, the Netherlands and France "reasonably friendly," though he advised against exposure to the franc, saying he expected the currency to weaken.

Analysts are also pondering what Japanese investors will do after their fiscal

See BONDS, Page 13

Data Expected to Keep Bonds Vulnerable

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — The U.S. Treasury market will be vulnerable to losses this week, as traders expect economic indicators to strengthen the case for an increase in interest rates.

Bonds posted their biggest rebound in five weeks Friday, erasing sharp losses that occurred after the government said the unemployment rate in August hit a seven-year low at 5.1 percent and wages rose. Numbers such as those would ordinarily rattle investors by suggesting that inflation was about to accelerate. Instead, they welcomed the news that the economy added 250,000 jobs last month because it only met expectations.

The report "came in within expectations, but people had prepared themselves for the worst," said Robert Stricker of Citibank Global Asset Management.

U.S. CREDIT MARKET

The 30-year Treasury bond yield closed at 7.10 percent Friday, down two basis points from the previous week.

This week the market will be bracing for more data pointing toward a tightening of rates when the Federal Reserve Board's Open Market Committee meets Sept. 24.

The market is already expecting a 25-basis-point increase in the federal funds rate, but many have not discounted the possibility of a 50-basis-point tightening.

Dana Johnson, an economist with First Chicago Capital, said the data this week would determine the size of the move. Especially closely watched will be the Fed's periodic report on the economy known as the beige book, which is to be released Wednesday. August retail sales and producer and consumer price indexes will follow later in the week.

The forecast calls for a 0.2 percent rise in August consumer and producer price indexes, while retail sales are expected to have gained 0.8 percent during the month.

If the inflation numbers prove less than alarming, Mr. Stricker said, "you could see more" gains in the bond market later in the week.

(KRF/Global, Bloomberg)

New International Bond Issues

Compiled by Laurence Desvilettes

Issuer	Amount (millions)	Mat.	Coup. %	Price	Price end week	Terms
Floating Rate Notes						
BankAmerica	$500	2001	0.10	99.967	—	Over 3-month Libor. Callable at par from 1999. Fees 0.175%. Denominations $10,000. (Lehman Brothers Int'l.)
Fresco Resources	$180	2001	0.80	100.00	—	Over 6-month Libor. Reoffered at 99.40. Noncallable. Fees 0.95%. Denominations $250,000. (Fuji Int'l Finance.)
Merrill Lynch Int'l	$150	2003	0.15	99.55	—	Over 3-month Libor. Noncallable. Fees 0.25%. (Merrill Lynch Int'l.)
Stadshypothek	$200	1999	libor	99.962	—	Interest will be the 3-month Libor. Noncallable. Fees 0.10%. (Salomon Brothers Int'l.)
State Bank of New South Wales	Aus$210	2004	0.16	99.939	—	Over 3-month Bank bills. Noncallable. Fees 0.30%. (Deutsche Morgan Grenfell.)
Fixed-Coupons						
ABN-AMRO Australia	$200	1998	6½	100.915	99.92	Reoffered at 99.915. Noncallable. Fees 1⅛%. (ABN-AMRO Holdings.)
Bayerische Hypotheken und Wechsel Bank	$200	1999	6¼	101.155	99.75	Reoffered at 99.98. Noncallable. Fees 1⅛%. (ABN-AMRO Bank.)
Deutsche Ausgleichsbank	$300	2001	7	99.689	100.12	Noncallable. Fees 0.25%. (Deutsche Morgan Grenfell.)
Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corp.	$300	1999	7	100.00	—	Callable at par from 1997. Fees 0.15%. (Goldman Sachs Int'l.)
Inter-American Development Bank	$500	2001	6⅝	101.28	99.70	Reoffered at 99.655. Noncallable. Fees 1⅝%. (Goldman Sachs Int'l.)
Kansai Electric Power	$500	2006	7¼	99.313	99.10	Noncallable. Fees 0.325%. (Merrill Lynch Int'l.)
Kansai Int'l Airport	$200	2006	7¼	99.23	99.60	Noncallable. Fees 0.325%. Denominations $10,000. (IBJ Int'l.)
Statoil	$250	1999	6⅝	101.0025	99.75	Reoffered at 99.815. Noncallable. Fees 1⅛%. (Deutsche Morgan Grenfell.)
Argentina	DM375	2003	9	101⅜	—	Reoffered at 99¾. Callable at par in 2001. Fees 2¼%. (CSFB Effectenbank.)
Argentina	DM375	2016	12	101½	—	Reoffered at 99¾. Callable at par from 2006. Fees 2⅞%. (CSFB Effectenbank.)
Baden-Wuerttemberg L-Finance	DM750	2001	5¼	101.257	99.75	Reoffered at 99.507. Noncallable. Fees 2%. (Goldman Sachs Int'l.)
Credit Local de France	DM300	2001	5⅝	101.90	99.70	Reoffered at 99.65. Noncallable. Fees 2¼%. (Banque Paribas Capital Markets.)
Sweden	£300	2003	7¼	101.267	—	Reoffered at 99.692. Noncallable. Fees 1⅝%. (Goldman Sachs Int'l.)
Bayerische Hypotheken und Wechsel Bank	FF3,000	2002	5⅞	100.95	99.48	Reoffered at 99.40. Noncallable. Fees 1⅞%. (Credit Commercial de France.)
Bayerische Landesbank	FF1,000	2008	6⅝	99.588	99.80	Noncallable. Fees 0.35%. (Credit Agricole.)
Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corp.	FF1,500	2008	6⅝	99.862	—	Noncallable. Fees 0.35%. (Banque Paribas Capital Markets.)
Quebec	FF2,000	2007	6⅞	100.805	99.45	Reoffered at 99.18. Noncallable. Fees 2%. (Societe Generale.)
BNG	DF500	2001	5¼	101.085	99.75	Reoffered at 99.46. Noncallable. Fees 1⅞%. (SBC Warburg.)
European Investment Bank	SP15,000	2006	8½	100.80	99.05	Noncallable. Fees 1⅞%. (J.P. Morgan Securities.)
Swedish Export Credit	NZ$150	1998	7.80	100.00	—	Semiannually. Noncallable private placement. Fees 0.52%. (Wako Int'l.)
European Investment Bank	Y50,000	2006	3	100.00	99.70	Noncallable. Fees 0.325%. Denominations 10 million yen. (Nomura Int'l.)
Household Bank (Nevada)	Y10,000	2000	2¼	100.275	—	Noncallable. Fees 0.275%. Denominations 100 million yen. (Wako Int'l.)
Volkswagen	Y10,000	1998	5½	100.00	—	Semiannually. Redemption at maturity will be in dollars. Noncallable private placement. Fees 1¾%. (Citibank Int'l.)
Equity-Linked						
Dresdner Finance	DM500	2001	2¼	100.00	—	Noncallable. Convertible into shares of Munich Reinsurance at 3,873 marks per share, a 15% premium. Fees 2¼%. (Dresdner Bank.)

Last Week's Markets

Stock Indexes

United States	Sept. 6	Aug. 30	% Ch'ge
DJ Indus.	5,659.86	5,616.21	+0.78
DJ Util.	213.81	214.36	—0.26
DJ Trans.	2,019.38	2,044.78	—1.24
S & P 100	632.77	629.62	+0.50
S & P 500	655.68	651.99	+0.57
S & P Ind	775.46	770.39	+0.66
NYSE Cp	352.67	350.99	+0.48
Japan			
Nikkei 225	20,152.53	20,166.90	—0.07
Britain			
FTSE 100	3,893.00	3,867.60	+0.66
Canada			
TSE Indus.	5,149.900	5,143.43	+0.13
France			
CAC 40	2,004.75	1,970.61	+1.73
Germany			
DAX	2,517.00	2,543.83	—1.05
Hong Kong			
Hang Seng	11,025.59	11,159.00	—1.20
World			
MSCIP	756.87	764.06	—0.94

World index from Morgan Stanley Capital Int'l Perspective.

Money Rates

United States	Sept. 6	Aug. 30
Discount rate	5.00	5.00
Prime rate	8¼	8¼
Federal funds rate	5⅛	5¼
Japan		
Discount	0.50	0.50
Call money	0.41	0.40
3-month interbank	0.56	0.56
Britain		
Bank base rate	5¾	5¾
Call money	5¾	6.00
3-month interbank	5¾	5⅞
France		
Intervention rate	3.35	3.35
Call money	3⅞	3⅞
3-month interbank	3¾	3⅞
Germany		
Lombard	4.50	4.50
Call money	3.08	3.15
3-month interbank	3.17	3.18

Gold	Sept. 6	Aug. 30	%-Ch'ge
London p.m. fix.$	385.40	386.45	-0.27

Euromarts

Weekly Sales

Sept. 5

Primary Market

	Cedel Bk $	Cedel Bk Non$	Euroclear $	Euroclear Non$
Straights	118.0	81.4	819.5	102.6
Convert.	—	—	22.0	0.2
FRNs	125.0	321.0	220.0	212.0
ECP	9,067.5	6,509.6	7802.2	4,534.0
Total	9,310.5	6,912.0	8,863.7	4,848.8

Secondary Market

	Cedel Bk $	Cedel Bk Non$	Euroclear $	Euroclear Non$
Straights	13,479.8	16,856.0	41,579.8	22,143.1
Convert.	600.9	679.4	1,526.9	1,549.4
FRNs	10,024.1	5,478.5	37,173.9	5,253.2
ECP	11,210.1	10,020.5	15,842.4	28,025.0
Total	35,314.9	33,034.4	96,123.0	56,970.7

Source: Euroclear, Cedel Bank.

Libor Rates Aug. 23

	1-month	3-month	6-month
U.S. $	5⁷⁄₁₆	5⅝	5⅞
Deutsche mark	3⅛	3⅛	3³⁄₁₆
Pound sterling	5⁹⁄₁₆	5⅝	6¹⁄₁₆
French franc	3⅝	3¾	4
ECU	5⅛	5⅞	5⅛
Yen	½	⁹⁄₁₆	⁹⁄₁₆

Sources: Lloyds Bank, Reuters.

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Brush-Off for 'Weak Franc' Remedy

By Carl Gewirtz
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — With the traditional policy tools unable to spur the growth and the rise in employment that is needed to smooth the ride to European monetary union, France should resort to exceptional measures to clear the roadblocks, one prominent academic expert has said.

The proposal: Allow the franc to temporarily weaken as far as it is allowed to under current European Union rules, giving industry a competitive edge with which to increase exports and the incentive to invest in expansion and job creation.

Charles Wyplosz, professor at the Graduate Institute of International Studies in Geneva, said his proposal, published last week in the French daily Le Monde, had met with a stony silence from the Bank of France and no more than a "polite" response from other officials.

"My impression is that there is no serious strategic discussion between the government and the central bank," he said, about how existing policy constraints could be exploited to provide the dash of growth needed to improve the prospect of forming a European monetary union by 1999.

France is expected to announce this week a budget deficit for next year of around 3.3 percent of gross domestic product — above the target of 3 percent set out in the blueprint for economic and monetary union. Analysts say popular support for a common currency would evaporate if high unemployment, currently at a record 12.5 percent and expected to rise, is perceived to be the permanent price of joining the currency union.

Fast growth, they say, would provide the needed jobs to reassure the public and the additional revenue to enable the government to hold its budget deficit to the established limit.

But with the government constrained to cut spending to reduce the deficit and the central bank obliged to keep the franc steady by keeping interest rates aligned with Germany's, there appears to be no room for independent French action to stoke growth.

Mr. Wyplosz, however, said there was room, provided the central bank abandoned its self-imposed goal of holding the franc's trading range within the narrow 2.25 percent bands specified in the original rules governing Europe's exchange-rate mechanism. Instead, he said the Bank of France should exploit the 15 percent range instituted after repeated exchange-market crises in mid-1993.

Under the old system, the permitted low for the franc was 3.4305 to the Deutsche mark — the level that the Bank of France intervened to defend last week; under the new rules, the mark could rise to 3.8948 francs. With the central bank committed to building a reputation for the franc as a strong currency, it has resisted using the wider bands as a way of showing strength in the currency market.

Mr. Wyplosz said the central bank should use its hard-won credibility in the market to announce that the franc will join a European currency at its current central rate of 3.3538 to the mark but that until then, it will allow the mark to rise as high as 3.75 francs to help out French business.

SHORT COVER

Machine-Tool Orders Rise in Value

WASHINGTON (Bloomberg) — Orders for U.S. machine tools rose to an estimated $806.9 million in July from $643.1 million in June, but the number of units ordered dropped 9 percent, the industry said Sunday.

Total units ordered fell to 2.7 million in July from 2.9 million in June, according to the Association for Manufacturing Technology and the American Machine Tool Distributors Association.

'Green' Spending Profits Siemens

MUNICH (Reuters) — Siemens AG said it had invested 225 million Deutsche marks ($153.6 million) in environmental protection in 1995 and that its operations had become kinder to the environment.

In a report released Saturday, the industrial and telecommunications company said the investment had been worthwhile, adding that it had cut energy consumption over the year by 12 percent as a result. A reduction in sewage of about 10 percent also saved the company around 1 million DM, it said.

Venture Considers BTR Nylex Bid

TAIPEI (Bloomberg) — Taiwan investors are near an agreement to purchase three local subsidiaries of Australia's BTR Nylex Ltd. for a reported $300 million.

USI Far East Corp., a Taiwan petrochemical maker, and at least one other local investor have reached a "common understanding" to buy BTR Nylex's 51 percent stakes in China General Plastics Corp., Asia Polymer Corp. and Taita Chemical Co., a USI representative said Saturday. She declined to provide other details about the acquisition, which one newspaper described as Taiwan's largest ever.

According to the Commercial Times, a Taiwan business daily, USI's partner is Union Petrochemical Corp., a Taiwan petrochemical maker. The two are reported to have formed a joint venture that will pay about $300 million for the stakes.

For the Record

Pakistan has resolved a dispute with Motorola Inc. and will allow the company to resume cellular telephone services in Karachi, U.S. officials said. The government had stopped Motorola's venture with the state telephone network in Karachi out of fear that its cellular telephones were proving too helpful to violent demonstrators. *(Reuters)*

The tycoon Robert Kuok of Malaysia scrapped plans for an initial public offering of his Singapore property unit, his bankers said, citing market conditions. *(Bloomberg)*

Taiwan's exports fell 1.5 percent in August from a year earlier amid lower prices for industrial materials and slower increases in sales of high-technology products. *(Bloomberg)*

Sime Darby Announces Another Record Profit

Reuters

KUALA LUMPUR — Malaysia's blue-chip conglomerate Sime Darby Bhd. reported its ninth year of record profit, with pretax earnings above the 1.0 billion ringgit ($400 million) mark for the second year.

The results, reported Saturday, were above market forecasts, with the group overcoming weak performances from its Hong Kong and Singapore divisions.

Sime has interests ranging from banking to cars and real estate. In addition to Malaysia, Hong Kong and Singapore, it has operations in the Philippines and Australia.

The conglomerate also announced that its shares would no longer be listed on the London Stock Exchange after Nov. 15.

"Thereafter, the company's shares will be listed only on the main board of the Kuala Lumpur Stock Exchange," it said. It gave no explanation for the move.

The company said pretax profit rose 32 percent to 1.33 billion ringgit for the year ended June 30.

Net profit rose 20 percent to 682.5 million ringgit on a 15 percent rise in revenue to 10.78 billion ringgit. The financial services division showed the highest growth, with pretax profit soaring to 329.5 million ringgit from 22.6 million in the previous year.

Mexico and Argentina Diverge

Bloomberg Business News

MEXICO CITY — Among the most profitable trades an investor in Latin American stocks could have made this year would have been to bet on Mexico and against Argentina.

Argentine stocks have fallen 2.07 percent in dollar terms since the beginning of the year, according to an index compiled by Morgan Stanley Capital International, while Mexican stocks have risen 17.5 percent in dollar terms.

For investors who stuck with their investments in Argentina because they were enamored of the country's commitment to its fixed exchange rate against the dollar, there may still be time to switch, analysts and money managers said.

"The relative growth prospects are more favorable in Mexico than Argentina," said Ian King, director of emerging market equities at IDS International in London. IDS is a unit of Minneapolis-based IDS Advisory Group Inc.

In his Latin American portfolio, Mr. King has 21 percent allocated to Argentina, down from 30 percent Jan. 1, and has raised Mexico's share to 22 percent from 14 percent.

The change reflects better-than-expected economic growth in Mexico in the second quarter, when gross domestic product grew 7.2 percent, well above the expected 5.6 percent, while the Argentine economy remained sluggish.

The Argentine government's ability to stimulate the economy is severely limited by its fixed exchange-rate policy and its need to raise taxes or cut spending to balance its budget.

Its effort to balance the budget by raising taxes is akin to "pushing on a string," said Francois Gour, a Latin America strategist at Credit Lyonnais in New York.

"They are trying to tax their way out of a fiscal problem," he said. "It's a self-defeating situation."

Mr. Gour said that after several years of moving closely in tandem, the paths of Mexico and Argentina were diverging.

The parting of the ways is remarkable. While all Latin American markets have been affected at one point or another by a sudden loss of confidence in another country, Argentina and Mexico have been the two markets that moved most closely together in recent years, analysts said.

That synchronization reflected strong currency policies, at least before Mexico's 1994 devaluation, that were employed to tame inflation, as well as the effect of U.S. interest rates on the two countries.

Both are big debtors, and both have stock markets in which foreigners account for a large share of ownership and trading.

Since March, however, the two markets have diverged more sharply than at any time in three years.

Of the two, Mr. King said Mexico was a better bet. Its economy "continues to pull out of recession faster than most people had anticipated," he said.

INVESTING

GROVE: *Intel's Chief Stands Out in an Industry Led by the Young*

Continued from Page 11

Intel executives are plentiful in Silicon Valley, some having left because they had had enough of the "Intel way."

But many of those who support Mr. Grove say he is one of the best managers of people they know. Of Intel's 13 top executive officers, 11 have been with Mr. Grove for more than 20 years.

All of Mr. Grove's skills were tested when Intel went through an identity crisis in the mid-1980s. The company was rapidly losing market share in its cornerstone product — the dynamic random access memory chip — to Japan's electronic giants.

Around 1985, Japan's share of the world market for such chips surged past that of U.S. companies. Perhaps worse, U.S. companies had to concede that the Japanese chips were better products.

In his book, Mr. Grove describes a discussion with Mr. Moore in mid-1985: "I turned back to Gordon, and I said, 'If we got kicked out and the board brought in a new CEO, what do you think he would do?' Gordon answered without hesitation, 'He would get us out of memories.' I stared at him, numb, then said, 'Why shouldn't you and I walk out the door, come back and do it ourselves?' "

Mr. Grove did just that. Painfully at first, Intel began moving into microprocessors — the logic chips that have proved far more profitable than memory chips.

Reinventing Intel in this way was audacious. Memory chips were the rock on which Intel had been founded. Executives viewed such chips as technology "drivers" — products that sharpened their manufacturing techniques so they could later make more profitable products such as microprocessors. In retrospect, Mr. Grove said, that belief was a trap.

"At the time we were making those statements, it was no longer a true and an objective observation of our own reality," he said. The experience helped teach him about the faint line between relying on what a person knows and getting entangled in emotions.

Still, that lesson did not prevent Mr. Grove from stumbling when consumers began complaining about flaws in their new Pentium microprocessors in November 1994.

Mr. Grove and others still thought of their customers as the same technically savvy people as in the past, people who expected a few glitches in new chip designs. Intel did not see itself as a consumer company — one that had to worry when customers complained that the Pentium chip made occasional arithmetic mistakes.

After about three weeks of public criticism and long internal meetings, Intel relented and offered every unhappy customer a chance to trade in their old Pentiums for new ones. A few years ago, Mr. Grove pledged to retire at 55. Instead, he has broadened his job at Intel to spend most of his time thinking about its future. Each time he has headed off to learn a new field, he has washed many of the details of the past from his mind.

Internet address: CyberScape@iht-lib.demon.co.uk

BONDS: *Eyes Turn to Europe*

Continued from Page 12

first half ends Sept. 30. Mr. Fralick said he saw the possibility of good buying in the U.S. market once the Fed had removed uncertainty about its intentions.

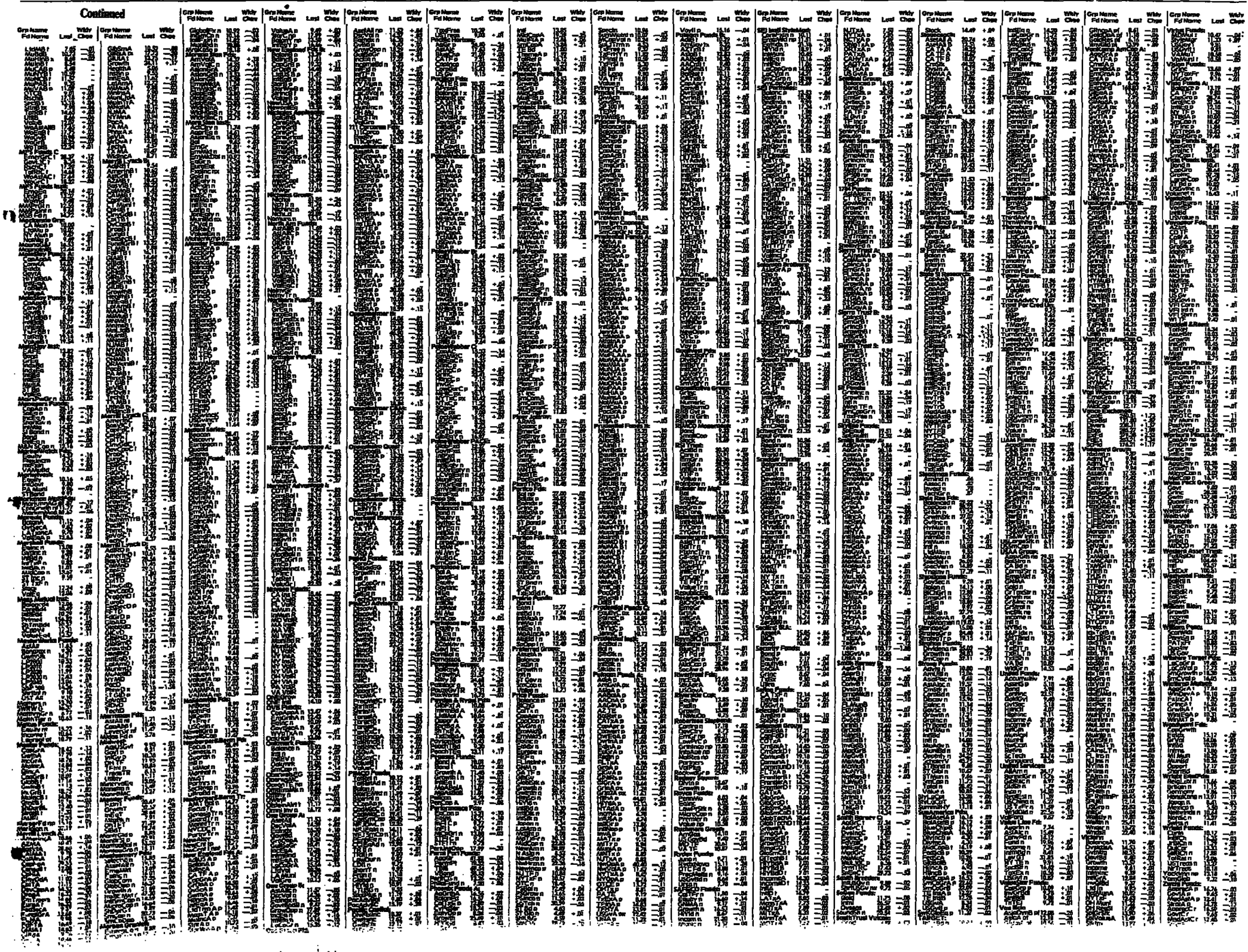
But Jasper Koll at J.P. Morgan & Co. in Tokyo does not see a huge capital outflow from Japan waiting to happen. "There's no sea change imminent," he said. "There's more talk than action."

Meanwhile, two global offerings are likely to compete for investors' attention this week. The Tennessee Valley Authority will be making its maiden issue in Deutsche marks, offering up to 1.5 billion DM ($1 billion) of 10-year bonds. In the dollar sector, the European Investment Bank will launch its first global bond.

The Philippines is seeking to entice holders of $1.9 billion of collateralized Brady bonds it issued in 1992 to swap these for new Eurobonds. Investors have until Sept. 20 to choose to swap into either 15-year floating-rate notes with a minimum coupon of 175 basis points over the six-month interbank rate or 20-year fixed-rate paper priced to yield at least 225 basis points over 30-year U.S. government bonds.

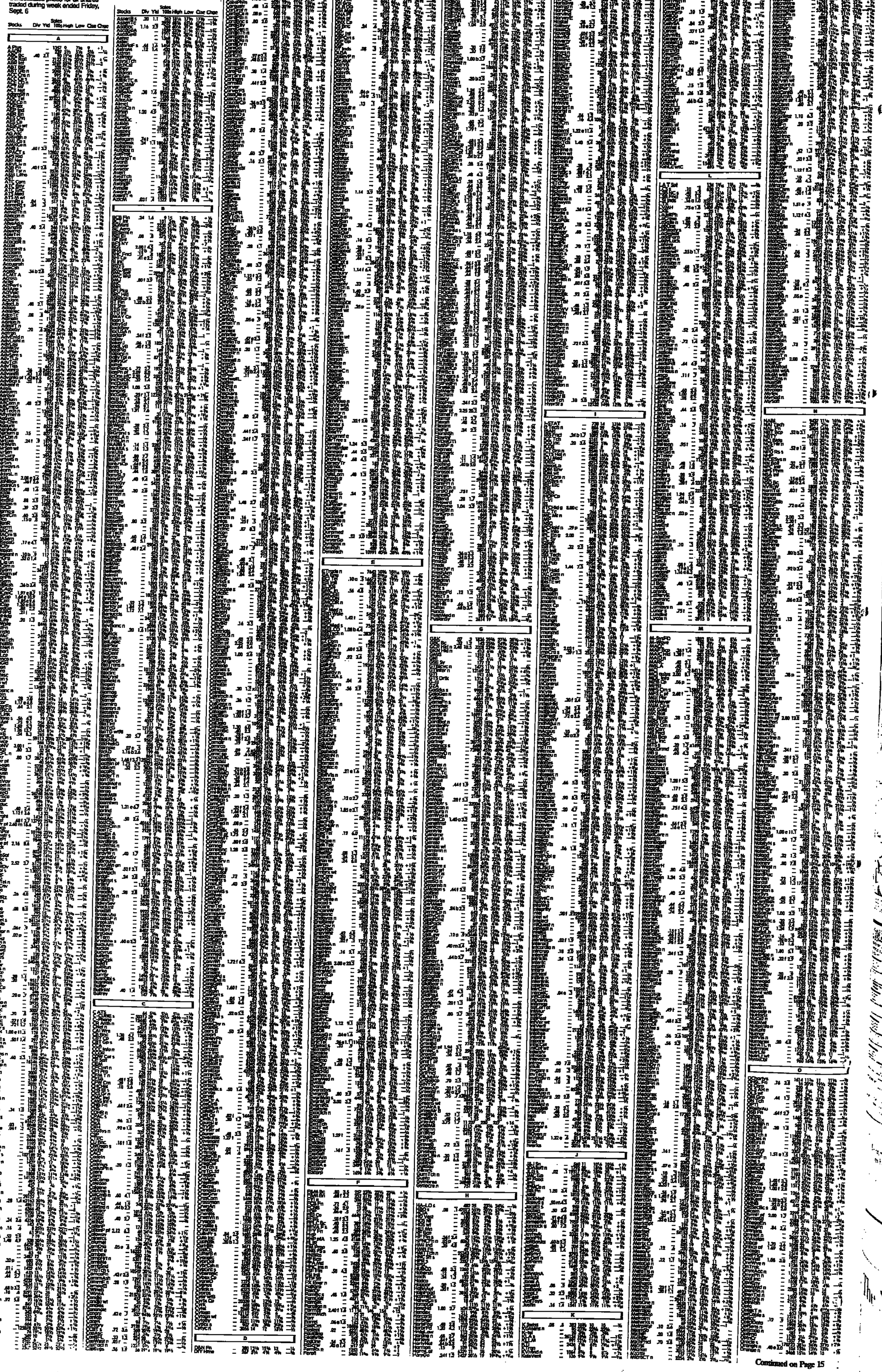
MUTUAL FUNDS

Continued



NASDAQ NATIONAL MARKET

Consolidated prices for all shares traded during week ended Friday, Sept. 6



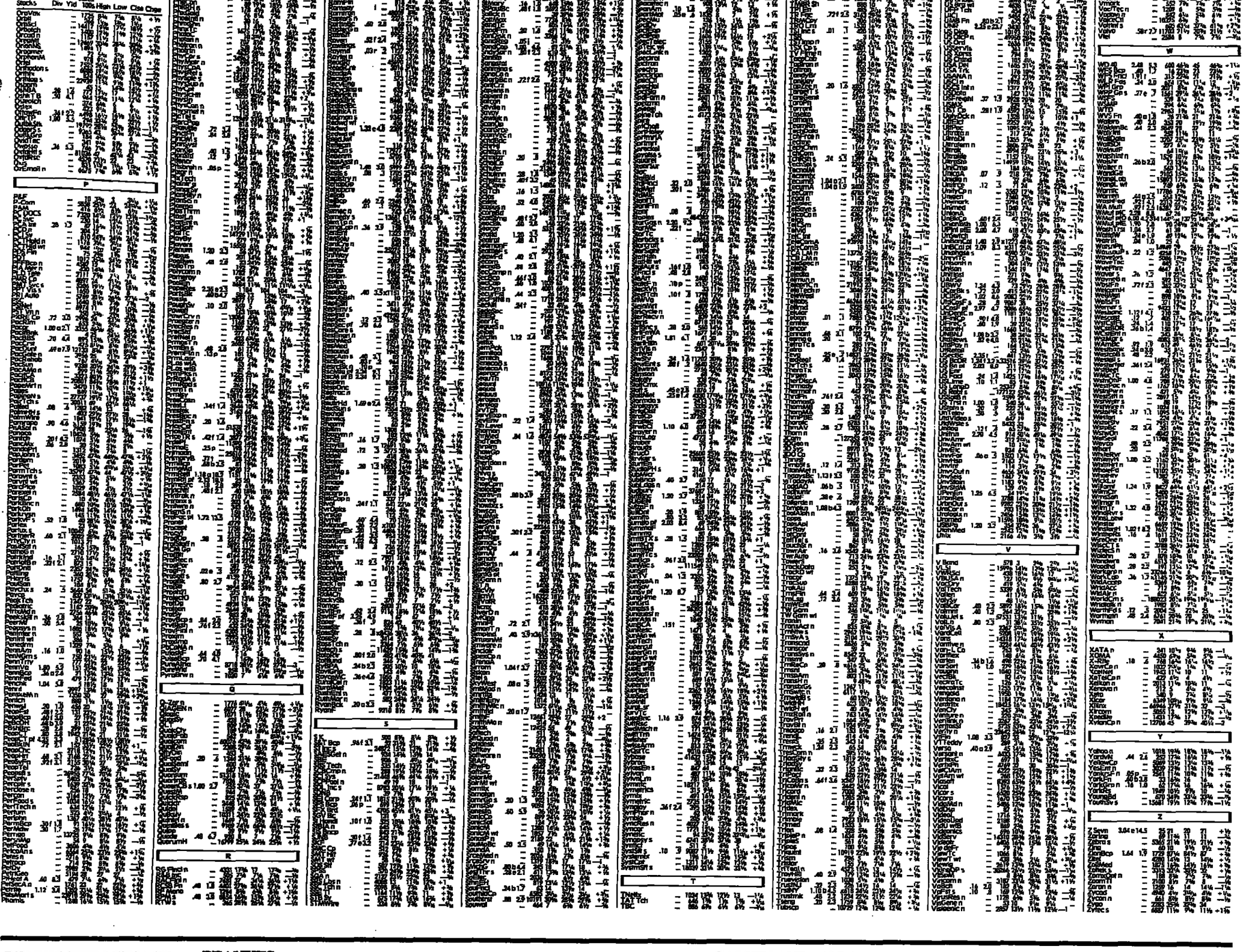
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NASDAQ NATIONAL MARKET

Consolidated prices for all shares traded during week ended Friday, Sept. 6

(Continued)



DENNIS THE MENACE

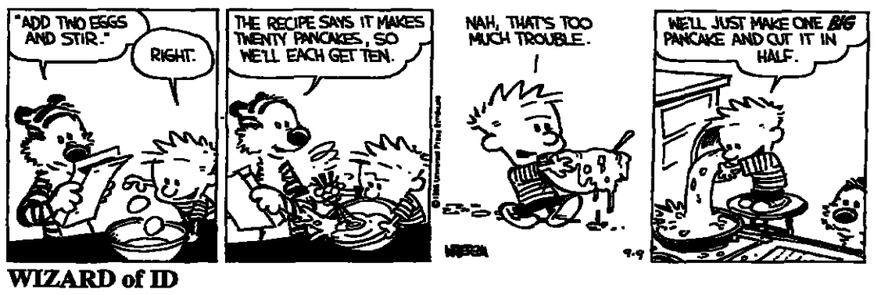


"COULD I JUST HAVE MILK AND COOKIES FOR LUNCH? INSTANT SOUP TAKES TOO LONG."

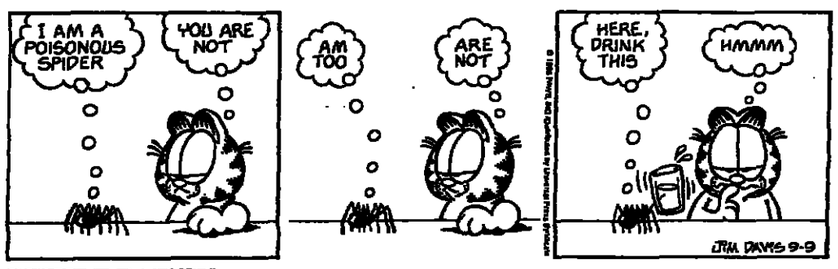
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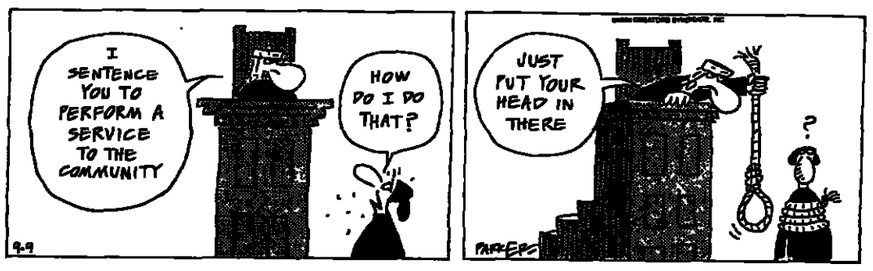
CALVIN AND HOBBES



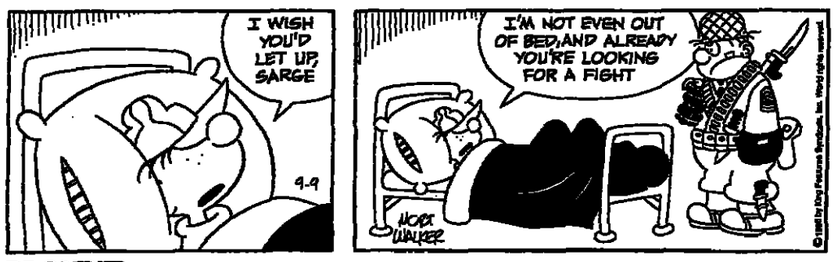
GARFIELD



WIZARD of ID



BEETLE BAILEY



THE FAR SIDE



"Well! No wonder! ... Look who's been loose the whole evening!"

DOONESBURY



JUMBLE

THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Mike Argirion

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

ELVOH

FLECT

WREABE

BLUSTY



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print answer here: _____ (Answers tomorrow)

Saturday's Jumbles: FILMY REARM INTACT PARITY
Answer: How the delegates described the political convention – "PARTY" TIME

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THE WORLD'S DAILY NEWSPAPER

EMU: *The Numbers Matter Less and Less as France and Germany Decide to Push for European Monetary Union at Any Price*

Continued from Page 1

creating a new underclass in Western Europe.

This attitude, underscoring the fundamentally political, rather than economic, nature of monetary union, will be possible only if the single currency sails are filled by a strong French-German political will, and that, increasingly, does seem to be the case.

A German scholar, Ralf Dahrendorf, said in an interview with Italy's Corriere della Sera on Sunday, "Germany and France had decided to have this monetary union, and for political reasons."

The political price, of course, is likely to be high. "It is going ahead because of the personal power of Helmut Kohl and because of the French fear of Germany," Mr. Dahrendorf said.

Similarly, Mark Cliffe, chief international economist at HSBC Markets in London, said French and German leaders were "prepared to accept a considerable amount of economic and social pain in order to achieve the political aim of monetary union."

The logic behind monetary union has always been the idea that a single currency will not only remove exchange rate uncertainty for business and eliminate transactions costs inside the European internal market, but also help pave the way for an eventual political union.

The single currency is thus seen as a totem of European integration rather than as a purely technical change in economic policy. In other words, its supporters see it as a way of binding the powerhouse of modern Germany to the rest of Europe to prevent future hegemony.

For this reason, a number of French and German officials seem prepared to go ahead with the single currency launching in 1999 even if they have to engage in creative accounting to meet the criteria and go ahead initially without important continental partners such as Italy and Spain. The first group of single currency candidates is likely to be made up of Austria, Belgium, France, Germany, Luxembourg and the Netherlands.

In coming days, meanwhile, France and Germany will announce a raft of 1997 budget data, and for weeks an army of analysts will pore over the numbers and argue about what they mean for Maastricht. There will also be much debate across Europe over ways to create a so-called stability pact that would encourage continued budget restraint after the launching of a single currency.

What seems certain, however, is that President Chirac and Chancellor Kohl will forge ahead and continue to deny the widespread expectation that they will ultimately have to interpret Maastricht conditions on the basis of trends being favorable rather than actual numerical targets being met precisely.

Yet France has virtually admitted that it will not achieve anything near a 3 percent deficit-to-GDP ratio unless it employs accounting devices that most economists are dismissing as window-dressing. In particular, French officials are floating the idea of transferring 35 billion francs of pension funds from state-owned France Telecom to the government's coffers.

Even this may not be enough in a country whose 1996 social security deficit is likely to total 55 billion francs, or more than triple the government's forecast of 17 billion. Doubts also exist about growth. Finance Minister Jean Arthuis predicts 2.3 percent growth next year, above the estimate of most economists. In 1996 the French government has already revised its growth estimate down to 1.3 percent from 2.8 percent, even as the economy actually shrank in the most recent quarter.

In Germany there are much better prospects for fiscal discipline and for the start of structural reforms, even though it is also already clear that German deficit targets for 1996 are unlikely to be met.

Looking ahead, few economists think a miracle will generate a sudden burst of growth so robust in 1997 that it will help France and Germany to forget their woes. Several note that the franc could come under renewed attack in currency markets as doubts about France resurface; this is likely to be a recurring event in the next few months.

The other major imponderable for politicians wanting to achieve the right Maastricht numbers is the degree to which they will be able to push though politically unpopular cutbacks, and on the eve of 1998 elections in France and Germany. Can it be done? The answer, say most political and economic observers, is an unequivocal "maybe."

A truly violent set of protests could still derail the single currency project, and already on Saturday, German trade unions were out in the streets, protesting spending cuts.

In France, there is also talk of a new round of confrontations with the government over layoffs and budget cutbacks. Yet the level of social unrest would probably have to escalate into a repeat of last winter's paralyzing strikes before the government caved in. For at the heart of the French-German axis is a political desire to tough out the next year, come what may.

■ Bigger-Than-Expected Deficit

Finance Minister Theo Waigel, struggling to whip Bonn's finances into shape for the single European currency, said Sunday he expected the 1996 German budget deficit to be above earlier projections, Reuters reported from Frankfurt.

Mr. Waigel told Focus magazine that the earlier estimate of about 60 billion Deutsche marks ($40.3 billion) would be surpassed because higher costs for unemployment and slow economic growth. But he said the deficit would not top 70 billion DM.

Budget experts from Chancellor Helmut Kohl's governing coalition were also involved in talks over the weekend aimed at cutting 1997 government spending to meet the Maastricht criteria for Germany to enter currency union in 1999.

The officials were expected to approve a plan by Mr. Waigel to raise 1997 government borrowings to 56.5 billion DM, up 7 billion DM from a medium-term plan drafted in 1995.

The 1997 draft budget was approved by the cabinet in July and should have a first reading in Parliament this week.

Mr. Waigel has vowed to bring Germany's overall public deficit down to 2.5 percent of GDP in 1997, comfortably below the 3 percent target set out in the treaty.

But few economic experts believe Mr. Waigel's rosy scenario.

The Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development said Thursday that Germany might just make the 3 percent target in 1997 if it undertook all its planned savings measures.

The federal budget deficit, however, accounts for only half Germany's total public deficit. The rest stems from state and local governments, pensions and social security, over which Mr. Waigel has less control.

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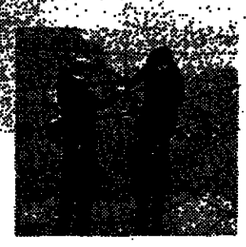
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SPORTS

Tyson KOs Seldon in 109 Seconds

Crowd Chants 'Fix, Fix' After Champ's Quick Swoon

By Tim Kawakami
Los Angeles Times

LAS VEGAS — One hundred nine seconds into this horribly mismatched and miscast title bout, Mike Tyson knocked out Bruce Seldon with hardly any knocks.

It was more like a nudge-out, actually — an elbow, a couple of pushes and one decent punch. Mix in one woefully delicate chin, and *ta da!* Tyson had taken Seldon's World Boxing Association heavyweight title 109 seconds into the first round on Saturday night.

Faster than you could say "swan dive," in a squishy ending that had the MGM Grand Garden arena crowd of 9,494 chanting "fix, fix, fix," Seldon flopped to the canvas twice, wavering badly enough on his legs after the scrambling up from the second knockdown for referee Richard Steele to end the fight. If you could call it that.

"I did not train 12 weeks to come here and take a dive," Seldon said after a fight that paid him $5 million. "I'm already a millionaire. It's not about money. I'm sorry, I tried my best."

His best was not very good, however, and Seldon's trademark quick left jab never found its mark and never forced Tyson away from his attack.

Seldon (33-4), whose obvious athleticism belies a history of fragility and whose championship status belies a journeyman's skills — and is explainable only by the chaotic nature of the heavyweight division — lasted only 20 seconds longer than court jester Peter McNeeley did in Tyson's comeback fight in 1995.

Seldon first went down 1:19 into the fight after what could only generously be called a glancing elbow and a glancing overhand right from Tyson, who made $15 million in this fight.

The second and last knockdown was 30 seconds later, when Tyson cracked a solid left hook against Seldon's jaw, sending Seldon face first to the canvas.

He was up at the count of seven, but was clearly staggered as he got to his feet in a neutral corner and did not dispute the stoppage.

Tyson lost the unified title in February 1990 in a tremendous upset to Buster Douglas, and did not regain any piece of it until knocking out Frank Bruno in March.

"Cus, two down, one to go," Tyson said, referring to his late mentor, Cus D'Amato. Tyson (45-1, with 39 knockouts) was not defending the WBC title because of an agreement caused by a judge's order that he must make his first WBC defense against Lennox Lewis.

It was the fourth knockout victory in four outings for Tyson since his return to boxing after a three-year prison sentence for a rape conviction.

Next up is a scheduled Nov. 9 WBA title defense against former champion Evander Holyfield, officially announced by promoter Don King late Saturday.

Tyson did not hide his eagerness Saturday night to fire fists and finally consummate this long-time rivalry. "You've got nothing coming, man," Tyson said at the post-fight media conference, staring darts at Holyfield sitting 10 feet away. "I'm going to like this. I'm going to have a good time this fight."

That fight was originally scheduled in 1990 — but first, Tyson lost to Douglas, then, after Holyfield beat Douglas, Tyson pulled out because of an injury, then had his rape trial.

After Holyfield, Tyson is tentatively scheduled to fight International Boxing Federation champion Michael Moorer.

Because a judge has mandated that Tyson must next defend his WBC title against Lewis, the WBC apparently will strip Tyson before the November bout.

One man definitely not on Tyson's dance card: former champion Riddick Bowe, who knocked out Seldon in 108 seconds in 1991, and publicly offered to bet Tyson that he couldn't knock him out quicker. Tyson didn't take the wager, but Bowe was right, by one second.

"I'm punching pretty hard these days," Tyson said after the fight. "He was fighting and moving, so he was hard to hit at first."

Tyson hit Seldon eight seconds into the fight. Seldon kept up a quick backpedal from then on. A few Tyson charges caused Seldon to bump into a corner as Tyson struggled to land a blow. But, a little more than a minute into the fight, Tyson startled Seldon with a left elbow and knocked him to the floor with a glancing high right.

Steele at first ruled it was a slip, but looked into Seldon's eyes and started a knockdown count. Seldon was up at the count of five. Once the fight resumed, Tyson was in outright attack. "My mode of operation, once I get a man hurt, is reckless abandon," Tyson said.

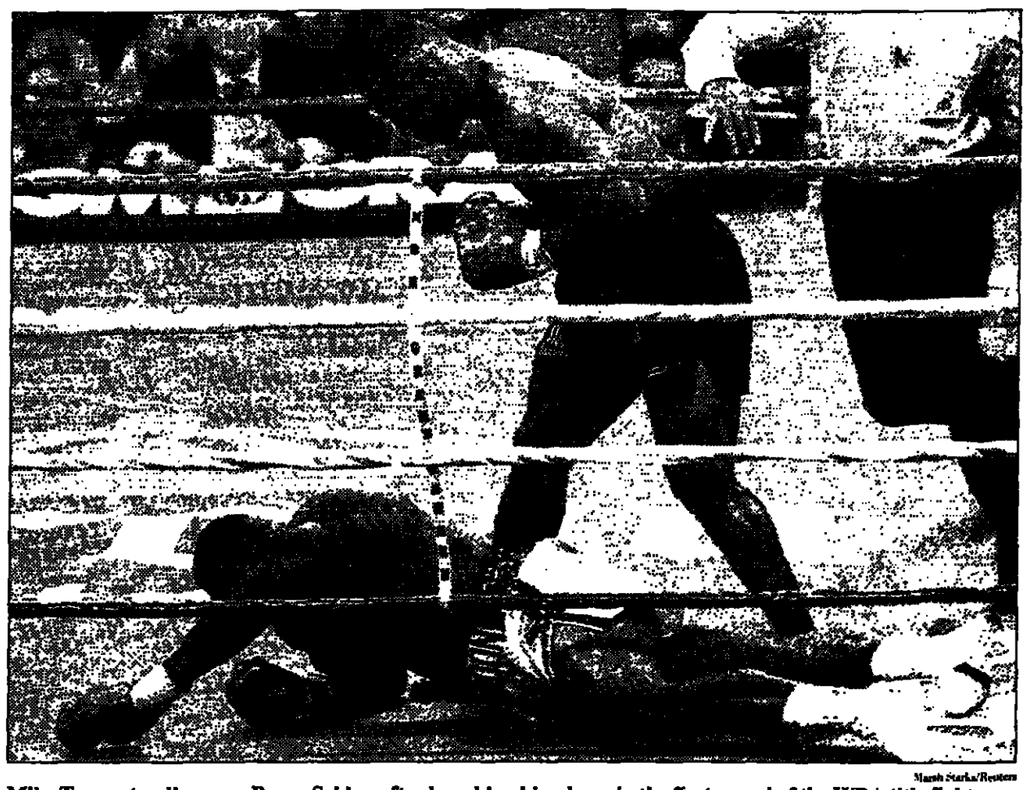
The second knockdown came when Tyson came at Seldon against the ropes, and Tyson zinged a quick left to the button. Seldon crashed face-first to the canvas and was clearly in trouble.

He got up at Steele's seven-count, but dizzily blinked his eyes and went rubbery in his legs.

Then it was over, and Seldon no longer owned the belt he won by defeating Tony Tucker in April 1995, after George Foreman vacated the title. "Do you know how hurt I am right now?" said Seldon, who had a weird smile plastered on his face all the way from his locker room to the ring, and in the long minutes before the bout started.

"I came to fight, I came to win. I did not realize how hard he hits, or how fast he is. He is a destroyer, and I am witness to that. The shot rattled my eyes. And I couldn't see straight."

He fell straight, though. Straight down.



Mike Smith/Reuters

Mike Tyson standing over Bruce Seldon after knocking him down in the first round of the WBA title fight.

Canada Beats Sweden in 2d Overtime

The Associated Press

PHILADELPHIA — Theo Fleury put Canada into the finals of the World Cup of Hockey, scoring the winning goal with 12.5 seconds left in the second overtime period against Sweden.

Brendan Shanahan was first credited with the goal early Sunday morning, which gave Canada a 3-2 victory. Officials thought he deflected

WORLD CUP HOCKEY

Fleury's shot from the right hashmark. But they ruled afterward that Shanahan did not get his stick on the puck, which somehow snuck through a forest of arms and legs in front of goalie Tommy Salo.

"When we were in between periods, you think of the millions of people across Canada who were just hoping for one goal," Eric Lindros said. "It didn't matter if it came from Curtis Joseph or Mark Messier, just as long as it was a goal."

Actually, Joseph did his part in other ways, including a brilliant goaltending performance.

The Canadians recovered after blowing a two-goal lead in the third period. But the aggressive Swedes matched them shot for shot and stride for stride throughout the dramatic contest.

Canada advanced to the best-of-three finals which start Tuesday night in Philadelphia against the winner of Sunday night's semifinal between the United States and Russia.

The Canadians finally ended the game at 12:45 A.M. Sunday morning.

If not for Joseph's sharp goaltending, the Canadians could have very well lost in regulation. Joseph was Canada's best player through the first three periods, making 31 saves while his team was being outshot 33-23.

He was especially good in the first period, when the Swedes stormed the net and held a 14-5 advantage in shots. During one stretch, the Swedes outshot the Canadians 11-0, including eight shots on one power play.

After giving up two goals to the Canadians in the first 36 minutes, Salo was brilliant in his own right as he matched Joseph's excellent play almost shot for shot.

The teams each had 43 shots on goal.

Although generally outplayed in the first 20 minutes, Canada led 1-0 on a goal by Eric Lindros, his first in five games in the tournament.

Lindros came off a booming check by Mattias Norstrom at the left boards, skated in and scored from outside the crease after a great pass from Shanahan.

Salo was leaning the other way, expecting Shanahan to shoot, when Lindros lifted the puck into an open net at 17:59.

The Canadians made it 2-0 in the second period on a great individual effort by defenseman Scott Niedermayer, who corralled the puck deep in his zone, outskated Nicklas Lidstrom down the right side and beat Salo at 14:38.

Sweden finally broke though at 5:47 of the third period on Tommy Albelin's slap shot from the blue line. The Swedes tied it at 13:33 when Mikael Nylander scored on his own rebound.



Carlo Allegri/Agence France Press

Sweden's Tommy Salo watching the winning goal fly by.

Montgomerie Shoots 63 to Take Title

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

CRANS-SUR-SIERRE, Switzerland — Colin Montgomerie shot an 8-under-par 63 Sunday, completing the final two rounds in a record 18 under par to beat Sam Torrance by four shots in the European Masters golf tournament.

Montgomerie had fired a 10-under-par 61 Saturday to close in on Torrance, who shot a 68 but saw his six-stroke lead reduced to one.

In the final round, the two Scots battled head-to-head. Montgomerie drew even at the first, took the lead on the seventh and went two strokes ahead at the 16th. He added two more strokes to his lead at the 17th to finish four strokes ahead of Torrance, who shot 68 for the final round.

Montgomerie's 24-under-par aggregate of 260 broke the old four-round record of 261 for the event set by Jerry Anderson of Canada in 1984, and was easily the lowest 72-hole aggregate in a European tour event this year. His 18-under 124 for the last two rounds was a European Tour record.

It was Montgomerie's third European Tour victory of the year and the 12th of his career. He earned £127,950 ($199,640) and moved above Ian Woosnam in the European order of merit which he has won for the last three years.

Montgomerie began the last round one shot behind Torrance but immediately drew even with a birdie at the first. Back came Torrance to lead by one again with a birdie at the sixth, but the 301-yard seventh hole proved decisive.

Montgomerie hit the green with his tee shot and holed out from 25 feet for an eagle two. Torrance, in contrast, pulled his drive, bunkered his second and finished with a bogey five.

Montgomerie went two shots up with a birdie two at the 16th and also birdied the 17th. Torrance, perhaps losing concentration, three-putted to go four down.

"I'm particularly pleased that I shot a 63 after my 61," said Montgomerie. "It is always difficult to follow a really good round with another.

Ryder Cup captain Seve Ballesteros made a return to form with a five-under-par 66 to share fourth place at 273 with Peter Mitchell and Gary Orr of Britain.

The start of play was delayed for two hours by frost at the Alpine golf resort, situated 5,000 feet (1,515 meters) above sea level. *(AP, Reuters)*

■ Hurricane Fran Ends Play

High winds and heavy rain, the remnants of Hurricane Fran, washed out Saturday's third round of the Canadian Open at Oakville, Ontario, the Associated Press reported.

Officials said the tournament would be shortened to 54 holes and completed Sunday, weather permitting.

More rain was forecast, however.

Winds gusting up to 50 kilometers per hour (31 miles per hour) buffeted the Glen Abbey Golf Course, accompanied by about 2½ centimeters (1 inch) of rain. Eleven players in the final field of 77 had completed nine holes when play was suspended at 12:40 P.M.

Mike Shea, senior director of rules for the U.S. PGA Tour, said those players had marked their balls and would resume play Sunday. "There is almost a 100 percent chance of more rain," Shea said. "But we have until about 8 P.M. Sunday to complete about seven hours of golf."

Scott Dunlap, with rounds of 64 and 65, had a three-stroke lead over Dudley Hart after Friday's second round.

The 1995 Walt Disney tournament was the last U.S. PGA Tour event to be shortened to 54 holes.

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SPORTS

AC Milan Opens With a Decisive Victory

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

Marco Simone scored twice Sunday and George Weah added a memorable third as AC Milan came from behind to defeat Verona, 4-1, in an ominously impressive start to its league title defense.

Highly-fancied Fiorentina, the Italian Cup and Supercup holder, lost, 4-2, at

SOCCER ROUNDUP

home to Vicenza, for whom Marcelo Otero scored all four goals.

At the San Siro, Antonio De Vitis's 25th-minute header for newly promoted Verona threatened to sour coach Oscar Washington Tabarez's league debut. But Marco Simone spared the Uruguayan coach's blushes with an equalizer in the 49th minute and a well-taken second goal in the 65th.

In the 86th minute, Weah, the inspiration of Milan's title triumph last season, dribbled from deep in his own penalty area before beating Attilio Gregori with a powerful drive.

Juventus warmed up for the start of its European Cup defense Wednesday with a 1-1 draw at Reggiana. Christian Viri and Alen Boksic, the replacements for strikers Gianluca Vialli and Fabrizio Ravanelli, squandered a series of second-half chances. Two other new coaches, Argentine Carlos Bianchi and ex-Italian international Carlo Ancelotti, started with victories on Saturday, when the Serie A season kicked off.

Bianchi, brought to Roma from Velez Sarsfield, the champions of Argentina, watched his team beat Piacenza, 3-1, at the Olympic Stadium with goals from Aldair of Brazil, Argentine Abel Balbo and Uruguayan Daniel Fonseca.

Ancelotti's Parma also made a perfect start as goals from Dino Baggio and Enrico Chiesa, who signed over the summer for $15 million, put it 2-0 up after 22 minutes against Napoli. A superb late goal by Gianfranco Zola completed a 3-0 victory.

NETHERLANDS Ajax Amsterdam, the Dutch champion, continued its faltering start to the season Sunday with a 2-0 loss to lowly NEC Nijmegen.

Ajax, which faces its first European Cup match Wednesday against Auxerre in France, was without key players and gave a poor performance. NEC, who won for the first time this season, took the lead with an 18th minute header by Maurice Greaf, the smallest man on the field. Anton Janssen scored in the closing seconds.

PSV Eindhoven kept its 100 percent record with a 5-0 victory over NAC Breda. Rene Eykelkamp and Wim Jonk both scored twice for PSV.

GERMANY High-scoring Stuttgart trounced Cologne, 4-0, Sunday to remain unbeaten and one point behind Bayern Munich. Stuttgart has won all four of its games. Bayern Munich has won four and tied one.

Stuttgart erupted after a scoreless first half. Defender Thomas Schneider headed home from a corner in the 49th minute and Croatian Zvonimir Soldo added the second two minutes later. Giovane Elber scored after a brilliant pass from German national Freddie Bobic in the 72d minute, and Krassimir Balakow made it 4-0.

Stuttgart has scored 14 goals and allowed just one to lead the league in defense and offense.

Bayern struggled to beat Arminia Bielefeld in Munich on Saturday. Christian Ziege blasted the only goal of the game in the 59th minute.

Borussia Dortmund, pursuing a third straight league title, scored its first victory in Rostock with a goal in the final minute. When Brazilian Julio Cesar scored, Hansa Rostock players erupted in protest, claiming striker Heiko Herrlich had fouled goalie Perry Braeutigam.

ENGLAND Eric Cantona missed a penalty against his old club, Leeds, but Manchester United still cruised to a 4-0 away victory Saturday. Cantona sent goalkeeper Nigel Martyn the wrong way from the spot kick but rolled the ball wide of the post. He made amends by scoring his team's fourth goal.

Earlier Martyn had scored a bizarre own-goal and Nicky Butt and Czech international Karel Poborsky had also struck for the champion, which faces Juventus in midweek.

Middlesbrough also won, 4-0, as Ravanelli scored twice against Coventry to take his total to six this season.

Sheffield Wednesday stayed top even though it lost, 2-0, at home to Chelsea which climbed to second.

SPAIN Atletico Madrid, the reigning champion, lost, 3-1, to Compostela in the second weekend of the Spanish league season on Saturday.

Atletico went behind to a Nacho Fernandez goal before coming back to equalize through Juan Esnaider. But Atletico's Czech international Radek Bejbl was sent off for a heavy challenge just five minutes into the second half and Compostela, which lost its first game of the season, 6-0, capitalized on the numerical advantage.

A last minute strike by Juan Pizzi gave Barcelona a 2-1 victory over neighbor Espanyol.

Both sides struggled in the first half on a Nou Camp pitch that cut up badly.

"The surface was good for Barcelona's Brazilians, they're used to playing on the beach," said Espanyol captain Jordi Lardin. Lardin had put his side ahead after 70 minutes after finishing off a four-against-one counterattack.

With seven minutes left, Espanyol failed to clear a cross from Hristo Stoichkov and Brazilian midfielder Giovanni smashed the ball into the roof of the net.

In the final seconds Toni Jimenez, the Espanyol goalkeeper, parried a shot from a second Brazilian Ronaldo but Pizzi scored easily from the rebound.



Han Chung/Reuters

Karel Poborsky of Manchester United vaulting a tackle by Gary Kelly.

SCOREBOARD

BASEBALL

MAJOR LEAGUE STANDINGS

AMERICAN LEAGUE

EAST DIVISION	W	L	Pct.	GB
New York	79	62	.560	—
Baltimore	75	66	.532	4
Boston	73	69	.514	6½
Toronto	65	77	.458	14½
Detroit	51	91	.359	28½
CENTRAL DIVISION				
Cleveland	82	57	.590	—
Chicago	77	66	.538	7
Minnesota	72	70	.507	11½
Milwaukee	68	75	.476	16
Kansas City	65	78	.455	19
WEST DIVISION				
Texas	80	61	.567	—
Seattle	72	67	.518	7
Oakland	69	75	.479	12½
California	64	78	.451	16½

NATIONAL LEAGUE

EAST DIVISION	W	L	Pct.	GB
Atlanta	86	55	.610	—
Montreal	78	63	.553	8
Florida	69	74	.483	18
New York	62	80	.437	24½
Philadelphia	58	85	.406	29
CENTRAL DIVISION				
St. Louis	77	65	.542	—
Houston	76	67	.531	1½
Cincinnati	72	70	.507	5
Chicago	70	71	.496	6½
Pittsburgh	58	82	.414	18
WEST DIVISION				
Los Angeles	78	63	.553	—
San Diego	78	65	.545	1
Colorado	71	71	.500	7½
San Francisco	59	81	.421	18½

IHT Puts Baseball Stats on the Internet

All the box scores and the 1996 schedule on the IHT web site:

http://www.iht.com/IHT/SPORTS/bbl.html

FRIDAY'S LINE SCORES

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Boston 050 720 002—16 15 0
Chicago 000 210 000—3 9 2
Wakefield, Brandenburg (8) and Haselman; Alvarez, Keyser (2), Levine (5), Bertotti (8) and Borders, Karkovice (9). W—Wakefield, 12-12. L—Alvarez, 15-8.

California 000 010 001—2 5 1
Minnesota 000 001 23x—6 13 0
Finley and Fabregas; Radke and Walbeck. W—Radke, 9-14. L—Finley, 13-14. HR—California, Erstad (4).

Texas 000 030 220—7 8 1
Milwaukee 001 000 011—3 7 2
Burkett, Russell (9), I. Rodriguez; Eldred, Miranda (7), Wickman (7), Florie (8), Villone (8), Fetters (8) and Matheny, Levis (9). W—Burkett, 3-1. L—Eldred, 3-3. HRs—Texas, J. Gonzalez (43). Milwaukee, Cirillo (12).

Toronto 000 010 200—3 9 1
New York 111 000 01x—4 5 0
Flener, Andujar (2), Risley (5), O'Brien. S. Martinez (2); Key, Rivera (7), Girardi. W—M. Rivera, 5-2. L—Risley, 0-1. HRs—Toronto, S. Martinez (3). New York, Fielder 2 (35).

Kansas City 000 010 000—1 9 4
Oakland 100 021 21x—7 11 0
Haney, Scanlan (7), Bluma (8) and Sweeney; Adams, Mohler (8), Acre (9) and Steinbach. W—Adams, 3-2. L—Haney, 9-13. HRs—Oakland, McGwire (47), Lesher (3).

Detroit 002 100 010 001—5 10 0
Baltimore 011 000 110 000—4 10 0
(12 innings)
Lira, Eischen (7), R. Lewis (8), M. Myers (8), Lima (8), J.Cummings (10), Ausmus; D.Wells, Mills (6), R. Myers (9), Benitez (10), Orosco (11), Te.Mathews (12), Haines, Parent (10). W—J. Cummings 3-0. L—Te.Mathews, 0-1. HR—Detroit, Nevin (3), Higginson (22). Baltimore, R. Palmeiro (33), Murray (21).

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Montreal 000 000 000—0 7 0
Florida 000 000 22x—4 11 1
Fassero, Alvarez (8) and Webster; Hutton, Powell (8) and C.Johnson. W—Hutton, 4-1. L—Fassero, 14-9. Sv—Powell (2).

San Francisco 001 001 000—2 5 0
Cincinnati 000 000 000—0 5 1
(First Game)
Fernandez, Beck (9) and R. Wilkins; Smiley, Carrasco (8) and J.Oliver. W—Fernandez, 7-13. L—Smiley, 12-12. Sv—Beck (32). HR—San Francisco, G. Hill (14).

San Francisco 000 001 000—1 6 0
Cincinnati 020 007 23x—14 15 0
Bourgeois, Bautista (3), Creek (6), Dewey (6), Scott (6), Hook (7), Barton (8) and Mirabelli; Morgan, Lilliquist (6), Service (6), Shaw (7), Sullivan (8) and Taubensee, J. Oliver (7). W—Morgan, 5-8. L—Bourgeois, 1-3. HRs—Cincinnati, Kt.Mitchell (1), Morris (13), Boone (12).

Chicago 010 100 301—6 6 0
Philadelphia 001 120 000—4 9 2
Swartzbaugh, Bullinger (5), B. Patterson (7), T. Adams (7), Wendell (9) and Servais; Mk.Williams, K. Ryan (7), R. Jordan (7), Borland (7), Bottalico (9) and Santiago. W—Bullinger, 6-10. L—K. Ryan, 3-5. Sv—Wendell (16). HRs—Chicago, Timmons (4), Sandberg (23). Philadelphia, Rolen (4).

Colorado 001 000 000—1 2 1
Houston 000 010 01x—2 10 0
J.Wright, S. Reed (6), Leskanic (8) and J. Owens; Darwin, X.Hernandez (8) and Manwaring, Knorr (9). W—X. Hernandez, 5-4. L—Leskanic, 7-5.

New York 003 011 002—7 12 2
Atlanta 300 201 011—8 14 2
Isringhausen, Person (4), Byrd (6), Wallace (7), D. Henry (9) and Hundley; Neagle, McMichael (7), Wohlers (8) and J. Lopez. W—Wohlers, 2-3. L—D. Henry, 2-7. HRs—New York, Gilkey (30). Atlanta, J. Lopez 2 (20), Pendleton (10).

San Diego 000 021 000—3 10 0
St. Louis 000 431 00x—8 11 3
Tewksbury, Blair (5), D. Veras (7), Bochtler (8) and Flaherty; Al.Benes, Fossas (5), Petkovsek (5), Honeycutt (7), T. J.Mathews (7), Dn.Jackson (9) and Pagnozzi. W—Petkovsek, 10-2. L—Tewksbury, 10-10. HR—St.Louis, B. Jordan (15).

Pittsburgh 100 000 000—1 7 2
Los Angeles 010 000 01x—2 7 1
Cordova, M. Wilkins (6) and Kendall; I.Valdes, Radinsky (8), Osuna (8), Td.Worrell (9) and Piazza. W—Osuna, 9-5. L—M. Wilkins. 3-2. Sv—Td.Worrell (39). HRs—Pittsburgh, King (28). L.A., Wallach (3).

SATURDAY'S LINE SCORES

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Texas 100 001 000—2 7 1
Milwaukee 001 000 000—1 4 1
K. Hill, Vosberg (7), Russell (8), Stanton (8), Henneman (9), Volle, I. Rodriguez (9); McDonald, Wickman (9), Matheny. W—K. Hill, 15-8. L—McDonald, 10-10. Sv—Henneman (28). HR—Milwa., Matheny (8).

Kansas City 103 000 011—6 10 0
Oakland 000 331 51x—13 19 0
Belcher, Linton (5), Magnante (6), Huisman (7), Pichardo (7), Jacome (8) and Macfarlane; Prieto, Acre (8), Wasdin (9) and Steinbach, Molina (9). W—Prieto, 5-7. L—Belcher, 13-9. HRs—Kansas City, Sweeney (2), Randa (5). Oakland, McGwire (48).

Boston 000 100 002—3 9 0
Chicago 020 100 01x—4 7 0
Clemens and Haselman; A.Fernandez, R. Hernandez (8) and Karkovice. W—A. Fernandez, 13-9. L—Clemens, 8-12. Sv—R. Hernandez (36). HRs—Boston, Jefferson (19). Chicago, Tartabull (22).

Detroit 000 000 000—0 6 1
Baltimore 400 000 02x—6 10 0
J. Thompson, Br. Williams (6), Ausmus; Mussina, Hoiles. W—Mussina, 19-9. L—J. Thompson, 1-4. HR—Balti., Bonilla (25).

Toronto 300 000 000—3 5 1
New York 000 000 020—2 7 0
Quantrill, Crabtree (7), Spoljaric (8), Timlin (8) and S.Martinez; Cone, J. Nelson (8), Wetteland (9) and Girardi. W—Quantrill, 5-13. L—Cone, 5-2. Sv—Timlin (24). HRs—Toronto, Carter (28). New York, Raines (3).

California 001 020 000—3 6 0
Minnesota 210 011 01x—6 11 0
Boskie, Holtz (6), James (7), McElroy (8) and Greene; Aguilera, Stevens (5), Aldred (7), Trombley (9) and G. Myers, Walbeck (9). W—Stevens, 2-3. L—Boskie, 12-9. Sv—Trombley (5).

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Chicago 100 100 000—2 7 0
Philadelphia 001 010 11x—4 9 0
Trachsel, Bottenfield (7), Casian (7), Campbell (7). Servais; Hunter, Borland (8), R. Jordan (8), Bottalico (8), Santiago. W—Hunter, 3-5. L—Bottenfield, 2-5. Sv—Bottalico (30). HRs—Philadelphia, Morandini (3), Magee Jr. (2).

Colorado 003 100 000—4 10 1
Houston 004 001 00x—5 6 1
Bailey, Burke (3), Holmes (6) and Je.Reed, Decker (8); Kile, W.Wagner (8), Hudek (9) and Eusebio, Manwaring (9). W—Kile, 11-8. L—Holmes, 3-4. Sv—Hudek (2). HRs—Colo., Galarraga (41). Houston, Miller (14).

San Diego 010 002 000—3 5 0
St. Louis 000 051 20x—8 10 0
Ashby, Bergman (6), D. Veras (7), Osuna (7), Tl.Worrell (7), P.Walker (8), Oquist (8), Flaherty; Osborne, TJ.Mathews (8), Batchelor (9), Fossas (9), Pagnozzi. W—Osborne, 12-8. L—Ashby, 8-4. HRs—San Diego, Caminiti (32). St. Louis, Gaetti (19), Osborne (1).

San Francisco 301 000 001—5 11 1
Cincinnati 112 003 00x—7 13 0
Watson, Scott (6), DeLucia (7) and R. Wilkins; Carrara, Service (1), Remlinger (3), Salkeld (5), Shaw (7), J. Brantley (9) and J.Oliver. W—Salkeld, 8-4. L—Scott, 4-7. Sv—J. Brantley (38). HRs—San Francisco, D. Wilson (1). Cincinnati, Kev.Mitchell (6).

New York 000 000 100—1 7 1
Atlanta 010 300 11x—6 9 0
B.Jones, Mlicki (6), DiPoto (8) and Hundley; Smoltz and J. Lopez. W—Smoltz, 21-7. L—B. Jones, 11-8. HRs—Dye (10), J. Lopez (21).

Montreal 010 010 000—2 7 0
Florida 000 000 010—1 5 2
M.Leiter, Urbina (7), Rojas (8), D. Fletcher and Spehr (8); Valdes, Hammond (6), Miller (8), F. Heredia (8), Nen (9) and C.Johnson. W—M. Leiter, 8-10. L—Valdes, 1-3. Sv—Rojas (28). HR—Florida, Sheffield (40).

Pittsburgh 000 000 003—3 6 0
Los Angeles 000 001 03x—4 7 0
Schmidt, Loiselle (7), Plesac (8), Wainhouse (8) and Kendall; Nomo, Td.Worrell (9) and Piazza. W—Nomo, 14-10. L—Schmidt, 3-5. Sv—Td.Worrell (40). HR—Los Angeles, Mondesi (23).

JAPANESE LEAGUES

CENTRAL LEAGUE

	W	L	T	Pct	GB
Hiroshima	65	48	0	.575	—
Yomiuri	64	50	0	.561	1½
Chunichi	62	52	0	.544	3½
Yakult	55	59	0	.482	10½
Yokohama	48	66	0	.421	17½
Hanshin	48	67	0	.417	18

SATURDAY'S RESULTS

Hiroshima 6, Yomiuri 5, 11 innings
Hanshin 9, Chunichi 5
Yakult 5, Yokohama 0

SUNDAY'S RESULTS

Hanshin 5, Chunichi 3
Yakult 6, Yokohama 5, 14 innings

PACIFIC LEAGUE

	W	L	T	Pct	GB
Orix	65	44	5	.596	—
Nippon Ham	62	50	3	.554	4½
Kintetsu	52	55	1	.486	12
Lotte	50	59	2	.459	15
Seibu	51	61	4	.455	15½
Daiei	52	63	1	.452	16

SATURDAY'S RESULTS

Orix 6, Lotte 1
Kintetsu 5, Seibu 4
Daiei 9, Nippon Ham 7

SUNDAY'S RESULTS

Orix 4, Lotte 2, 11 innings
Nippon Ham 5, Daiei 3
Kintetsu 6, Seibu 1

FOOTBALL

TOP 25 COLLEGE RESULTS

How the top 25 teams in The Associated Press' college football poll fared this week: 1, Nebraska (1-0) beat Michigan State 55-14; 2, Tennessee (2-0) beat UCLA 35-20; 3, Florida State (1-0) beat Duke 44-7; 4, Florida (2-0) beat Georgia Southern 62-14; 5, Colorado (2-0) beat Colorado State 48-34.

6, Notre Dame (1-0) beat Vanderbilt 14-7, Thursday; 7, Penn State (2-0) beat Louisville 24-7; 8, Texas (2-0) beat New Mexico State 41-7; 9, Syracuse (0-1) lost to No. 24 North Carolina 27-10; 10, Ohio State (1-0) beat Rice 70-7; 11, Miami (2-0) beat Citadel 52-6.

12, Northwestern (0-1) lost to Wake Forest 28-27; 14, Alabama (2-0) beat Southern Mississippi 20-10; 15, Virginia Tech (1-0) beat Akron 21-18; 17, LSU (1-0) beat Houston 35-34; 18, Auburn (2-0) beat Fresno State 62-0; 19, Southern Cal (1-1) beat Illinois 55-3.

20, Arizona State (1-0) beat Washington 45-42; 21, Kansas State (2-0) beat Indiana State 59-3; 22, Iowa (1-0) beat Arizona 21-20; 23, Virginia (1-0) beat Central Michigan 55-21; 24, North Carolina (2-0) beat No. 9 Syracuse 27-10.

MAJOR COLLEGE SCORES

SATURDAY'S RESULTS

Air Force 65, UNLV 17
Alcorn St. 31, Grambling St. 6
Baylor 24, Louisiana Tech 16
California 45, San Jose St. 25
Cincinnati 24, Kentucky 3
Clemson 19, Furman 3
Connecticut 20, Buffalo 3
Dayton 52, Morehead St. 6
Delaware 49, Lehigh 7
Georgia Tech 28, N. Carolina St. 16
Hofstra 33, Sacramento St. 3
Indiana 40, Toledo 6
Maine 24, Fordham 13
Marshall 55, Howard U. 27
Maryland 39, Ala.-Birmingham 15
Miami, Ohio 16, Ball St. 6
Minnesota 30, NE Louisiana 3
Mississippi 31, VMI 7
Mississippi St. 31, Memphis 10
Montana 35, Oregon St. 14
Navy 10, Rutgers 6
N. Carolina A&T 31, Winston-Salem 7
Ohio U. 21, Hawaii 10
Oregon 44, Nevada 30
Pittsburgh 52, Kent 14
San Diego St. 40, Idaho 21
South Carolina 33, Cent. Florida 14
Southern Meth. 23, Arkansas 10
St. Marys, Cal. 27, Boston U. 23
Texas Christian 20, Oklahoma 7
Texas Tech 31, Oklahoma St. 3
Utah 17, Stanford 10
Villanova 50, Massachusetts 14
Washington St. 38, Temple 34
West Virginia 34, W. Michigan 9
William & Mary 23, Rhode Island 16
Wisconsin 24, E. Michigan 3
Wyoming 41, Iowa St. 38, OT

THE AP TOP 25

The Top Twenty Five teams in The Associated Press college football poll, with first-place votes in parentheses, records through Sept. 7, total points based on 25 points for a first-place vote through one point for a 25th-place vote, and last week's ranking:

	Record	Pts	Pvs
1. Nebraska (57)	1-0-0	1,659	1
2. Tennessee (4)	2-0-0	1,557	2
3. Florida St. (3)	1-0-0	1,528	3
4. Florida	2-0-0	1,509	4
5. Colorado (3)	2-0-0	1,402	5
6. Penn St.	2-0-0	1,315	7
7. Texas	2-0-0	1,191	8
8. Ohio St.	1-0-0	1,182	10
9. Notre Dame	1-0-0	1,061	6
10. Miami	2-0-0	1,038	11
11. Michigan	1-0-0	885	12
12. North Carolina	2-0-0	856	24
13. Alabama	2-0-0	775	14
14. Brigham Young	2-0-0	708	16
15. Auburn	2-0-0	695	18
16. Southern Cal	1-1-0	646	19
17. Kansas St.	2-0-0	605	21
18. Arizona St.	1-0-0	526	20
19. Virginia Tech	1-0-0	425	15
20. LSU	1-0-0	412	17
21. Iowa	1-0-0	377	22
22. Virginia	1-0-0	352	23
23. Syracuse	0-1-0	331	9
24. Kansas	1-0-0	207	—
25. Texas A&M	0-1-0	180	25

Others receiving votes: Oregon 96, Northwestern 74, East Carolina 39, West Virginia 26, San Diego St. 23, Washington 22, Texas Tech 14, Georgia Tech 13, Arizona 8, Wisconsin 6, Utah 5, Baylor 3, Southern Meth. 3, Texas Christian 3, Wake Forest 3, Air Force 2, Colorado St. 2, Oklahoma 2, UCLA 2, Wyoming 2, Maryland 1, Miami, Ohio 1, South Carolina 1, Toledo 1.

HOCKEY

WORLD CUP

SECOND ROUND

FRIDAY'S RESULT

Finland 0 0 0—0
Russia 2 1 2—5

First Period: 1, Rus- Kovalev 2 (Yashin, Zubov). 2, Rus- Gonchar 2 (Fedorov, Mogilny) (pp). Second Period: 3, Rus- Nikolishin 1 (Kozlov). Third Period: 4, Rus- Yashkevich 1 (Mogilny, Nemchinov). 5, Rus- Kovalenko 2 (Larionov, Nikolishin). Shots on goal: Fin- 11-8-8—27. Rus- 11-4-5—20. Power-play Opportunities: Fin- 0 of 7; Rus- 1 of 3. Goalies: Fin- Myllys (20 shots, 15 saves). Rus- Trefilov (27, 27).

SEMIFINAL

SATURDAY'S RESULT

Canada 1 1 0 0 1—3
Sweden 0 0 2 0 0—2

First Period: 1, Can- Lindros (Shanahan, Sakic). Second Period: 2, Can- Niedermayer. Third Period: 3, Swe- Abelin (C.Johansson, Sundstrom). 4, Swe- Nylander (Sundin, Johansson). First Overtime: None. Second Overtime: 5, Can- Fleury (Coffey). Shots on goal: Can- 5-9-9-8-12—43. Swe- 14-12-7-7-3—43. Power-play Opportunities: Can- 0 of 2; Swe- 0 of 2. Goalies: Can- Joseph (43 shots, 41 saves). Swe- Salo (43, 40).

STANDINGS: American Division— United States 6; Canada 4; Russia 2; Slovakia 0. European Division— Sweden 6; Finland 4; Germany 2; Czech Republic 0.

AUTO RACING

ITALIAN GRAND PRIX

Leading results Sunday in the Italian Grand Prix on the 5.78-km (3.585-mile) Monza circuit: 1, Michael Schumacher, Germany, Ferrari, 1 hour, 17 minutes, 43.632 seconds; 2, Jean Alesi, France, Benetton, 18.265 seconds behind; 3, Mika Hakkinen, Finland, McLaren, 1:06.635; 4, Martin Brundle, Britain, Jordan, 1:25.217; 5, Rubens Barrichello, Brazil, Jordan, 1:25.475; 6, Pedro Diniz, Brazil, Ligier, 1 lap; 7, Jacques Villeneuve, Canada, Williams, 1; 8, Jos Verstappen, Netherlands, Footwork, 1; 9, Johnny Herbert, Britain, Sauber, 2; 10, Ukyo Katayama, Japan, Tyrrell, 2.

World Drivers' Championship Standings (After 14 Rounds): 1, Damon Hill, Britain, 81 points; 2, Jacques Villeneuve, Canada, 68; 3, Michael Schumacher, Germany, 49; 4, Jean Alesi, France, 44; 5, Mika Hakkinen, Finland, 27; 6, David Coulthard, Britain, 18; 7, Gerhard Berger, Austria, 17; 8, Olivier Panis, France, 13; 9, Rubens Barrichello, Brazil, 14; 10, Eddie Irvine, Britain, 9.

CYCLING

TOUR OF SPAIN

Leading results from Saturday's first stage of the 22-stage, 3,947 kilometer (2,447 mile) Spanish tour cycling race — a 162 km (100.4 mile) course in Valencia: 1, Biagio Conte, Italy, Scrigno, 3 hours, 52 minutes and 27 seconds; 2, Tom Steels, Belgium, Mapei, same time; 3, Giovanni Lombardi, Italy, Polti, s.t.; 4, Mirko Rossato, Italy, Scrigno, s.t.; 5, Fabio Baldato, Italy, MG, s.t.; 6, Tristan Hoffman, Netherlands, TVM, s.t.; 7, Michel Lafis, Sweden, Telekom, s.t.; 8, Laurent Jalabert, France, ONCE, s.t.; 9, Pascal Chanteur, France, Petit Casino, s.t.; 10, Oscar Arangueren, Spain, Santa Clara, s.t.; 11, Miguel Indurain, Spain, Banesto, s.t.

Leading results from Sunday's second stage — over 205 km (127 mile) from Valencia to Cuenca: 1, Nicola Minali, Italy, Gewiss, 4 hours, 55 minutes, 35 seconds; 2, Laurent Jalabert, France, ONCE, same time; 3, Fabio Baldato, Italy, MG-Technogym, s.t.; 4, Tom Steels, Belgium, Mapei, s.t.; 5, Giovanni Lombardi, Italy, Polti, s.t.; 6, Michel Lafis, Sweden, s.t.; 7, Kai Hundertmark, Kai, Germany, s.t.; 8, Biagio Conte, Italy, Scrigno-Blue Storm, s.t.; 9, Pascal Chanteur, France, Petit Casino, s.t.; 10, Steffen Wesemann, Germany, Telekom, s.t.

OVERALL STANDINGS: 1, Biagio Conte, 8 hours, 47 minutes, 45 seconds; 2, Nicola Minali 5 seconds behind; 3, Tom Steels 9 secs.; 4, Fabio Baldato :9; 5, Laurent Jalabert :9; 6, Giovanni Lombardi :13; 7, Jergen Werner, Germany, Telekom, :16; 8, Mirko Rossato :16; 9, Michel Lafis :17; 10, Pascal Chanteur :17. Others: 39, Miguel Indurain, :23.

SOCCER

GERMAN BUNDESLIGA

Stuttgart 4, Cologne 0
Bayer Leverkusen 3, 1860 Munich 0
Bayern Munich 1, Arminia Bielefeld 0
Bochum 3, Karlsruhe 1
Duisburg 0, Schalke 1
St Pauli 0, Werder Bremen 3
Hansa Rostock 0, Borussia Dortmund 1
Borussia Moenchen. 3, Hamburg 0
Freiburg 1, Fortuna Duesseldorf 2

STANDINGS: Bayern Munich 13 points; VfB Stuttgart 12, Borussia Dortmund 12; Bayer Leverkusen 9, Bochum 9, Cologne 9; Karlsruhe 7, Werder Bremen 7, Fortuna Duesseldorf 7; Hamburg 6, Schalke 6; Hansa Rostock 5, Borussia Moenchengladbach 5; 1860 Munich 4, St Pauli 4; Arminia Bielefeld 3, Freiburg 3; Duisburg 1.

FRENCH FIRST DIVISION

Rennes 2, Strasbourg 0
Auxerre 2, Caen 0
Lille 1, Guingamp 1
Metz 1, Nancy 0
Le Havre 3, Nantes 1
Lyon 1, Montpellier 1
Paris St Germain 0, Monaco 0
Lens 0, Cannes 0
Bastia 2, Marseille 0

STANDINGS: Paris SG 14; Lens 13; Monaco 11, Auxerre 11, Metz 11, Lille 11, Cannes 11, Bastia 11; Bordeaux 9, Lyon 9; Marseille 8, Le Havre 8, Guingamp 8; Rennes 7; Strasbourg 6; Montp. 3, Caen 3; Nantes 2; Nice 1, Nancy 1.

ENGLISH PREMIER LEAGUE

Aston Villa 2, Arsenal 2
Leeds 0, Manchester United 4
Liverpool 2, Southampton 1
Middlesbrough 4, Coventry 0
Nottingham Forest 0, Leicester 0
Sheffield Wednesday 0, Chelsea 2
Tottenham 1, Newcastle 2
Wimbledon 4, Everton 0
Sunderland 0, West Ham 0

STANDINGS: Sheffield Wednesday 12; Chelsea 11, Liverpool 11; Aston Villa 10; Manchester United 9, Newcastle 9; Middlesbrough 8, Arsenal 8; Leeds 7; Sunderland 6, Nottingham Forest 6, Wimbledon 6; Tottenham 5, Leicester 5, Everton 5, W. Ham 5; Derby 3; Southampton 2; Blackburn 1, Coventry 1.

DUTCH FIRST DIVISION

NEC Nijmegen 2, Ajax Amsterdam 0
PSV Eindhoven 5, NAC Breda 0
Sparta Rotterdam 3, Utrecht 2
Twente Enschede 1, Graafschap Doetin. 0
AZ Alkmaar 0, Fortuna Sittard 1
Roda JC Kerkrade 3, Volendam 0
Feyenoord Rotterdam 4, Willem II Tilburg 1
Groningen 1, Heerenveen 5

STANDINGS: PSV Eindhoven 15; Feyenoord Rotterdam 13; Twente Enschede 11; Heerenveen 9; Vitesse Arnhem 7, Graafschap Doetinchem 7, Roda JC Kerkrade 7, Fortuna Sittard 7, Ajax 7, NAC Breda 7; Sparta Rotterdam 5, NEC Nijmegen 5; RKC Waalwijk 4, AZ Alkmaar 4, Willem II Tilburg 4; Utrecht 3, Groningen 3; Volendam 1.

SPANISH FIRST DIVISION

Valencia 0, Real Sociedad 1
Logrones 0, Tenerife 1
Barcelona 2, Espanyol 1
Compostela 3, Atletico Madrid 1

ITALIAN FIRST DIVISION

Cagliari 2, Atalanta 0
Fiorentina 2, Vicenza 4
Milan 4, Verona 1
Perugia 1, Sampdoria 0
Reggiana 1, Juventus 1
Bologna 1, Lazio 0
Parma 3, Napoli 0
Roma 3, Piacenza 1
Udinese 0, Inter 1

SCOTTISH PREMIER DIVISION

Celtic 5, Hibernian 0
Hearts 1, Dundee United 0
Kilmarnock 2, Dunfermline 2
Motherwell 0, Rangers 1
Raith 1, Aberdeen 4

MAJOR LEAGUE SOCCER

Columbus 5, Kansas City 1
New England 2, Dallas 0

STANDINGS: Eastern Conference— x-Tampa Bay 48; x-Washington 40; NY-NJ 33, New England 33; Columbus 31. Western Conference— x-Kansas City 41; x-L.A. 40, x-Dallas 40; x-San Jose 35, Colorado 29. (x-clinched playoff berth).

TIGER CUP

FIRST ROUND

Vietnam 4, Burma 1
Indonesia 3, Cambodia 0 (2-0)
Brunei 1, Philippines 0
Thailand 1, Malaysia 1

TENNIS

U.S. OPEN

SUNDAY'S RESULT

WOMEN'S DOUBLES, FINAL

Gigi Fernandez, U.S., and Natasha Zvereva, Belarus (2), def. Jana Novotna, Czech Republic, and Arantxa Sanchez Vicario, Spain (1), 1-6, 6-1, 6-4.

SATURDAY'S RESULTS

MEN'S SINGLES, SEMIFINALS

Michael Chang (2), U.S., def. Andre Agassi (6), U.S., 6-3, 6-2, 6-2; Pete Sampras (1), U.S., def. Goran Ivanisevic (4), Croatia, 6-4, 6-3, 6-7 (9-11), 6-3.

WOMEN'S SINGLES, SEMIFINALS

Steffi Graf (1), Germany, def. Martina Hingis (16), Switzerland, 7-5, 6-3.

FRIDAY'S LATE RESULTS

WOMEN'S SINGLES, SEMIFINALS

Monica Seles (2), U.S., def. Conchita Martinez (4), Spain, 6-4, 6-3.

GOLF

EUROPEAN MASTERS

Leading scores after Sunday's final round of the Canon European Masters at the 6,664-yard (6,092-meter), par-71 Crans-sur-Sierre Golf Club course in Switzerland:

C. Montgomerie, Scot.	65-71-61-63—260
S. Torrance, Scotland	65-63-69-68—264
Paul Curry, England	66-70-65-66—267
P. Mitchell, England	68-70-71-64—273
S. Ballesteros, Spain	71-68-68-66—273
Gary Orr, Scotland	66-70-68-69—273
T. Bjorn, Denmark	67-72-68-67—274
D. Clarke, N. Ireland	68-68-70-68—274
M. A. Jimenez, Spain	71-67-67-69—274
Mats Lanner, Sweden	72-69-69-65—275
A. Oldcorn, Scotland	74-68-67-66—275
P. Broadhurst, Eng.	64-70-71-70—275

CRICKET

SINGER WORLD SERIES FINAL

SRI LANKA VS. AUSTRALIA

SUNDAY, IN COLOMBO

Sri Lanka innings: 234-3 (35 overs)
Australia innings: 184 (all out, 33 overs)
(The match was reduced to 35 overs after rain delayed the start).
Result: Sri Lanka won final by 50 runs.

THE WEEK AHEAD

MONDAY, SEPT. 9:

ATHLETICS Sarajevo, Bosnia-Herzegovina — IAAF meet.
TENNIS Bucharest. — Romanian Open, through Sept. 14: Bournemouth, England — Bournemouth Open, through Sept. 14; Bogota — Colombia Open, through Sept. 15; Prague, Czech Republic — Prague Open, through Sept. 14: Hong Kong — Hong Kong Classic, through Sept. 15.

TUESDAY, SEPT. 10:

CRICKET Colombo, Sri Lanka — Sri Lanka vs. Zimbabwe, first test, through Sept. 14.
SOCCER Various Sites — UEFA Cup, First Round, First Leg, Group A: Brondby IF vs. Aarau, CSKA Moscow vs. Feyenoord Rotterdam, Apoel Nicosia vs. Espanyol Barcelona, Guingamp vs. Inter Milan. Group B: Odense Boldklub vs. Boavista, Ferencvaros vs. Olympiakos, Newcastle United vs. Halmstad BK, Aberdeen vs. Barry Town. Group C: AS Roma vs. Dynamo Moscow, Celtic vs. Hamburg SV, Tenerife vs. Maccabi Tel Aviv. Group D: Arsenal vs. Borussia Moenchengladbach, Chernomorets Odessa vs. National Bucharest, Torpedo Moscow vs. Dinamo Tbilisi. Group E: Bodo vs. Trabzonspor, Club Bruges vs. Lyngby, Rapid Bucharest vs. Karlsruhe, Aston Villa vs. Helsingborgs. Group F: RC Lens vs. Lazio, Malmo vs. Slavia Prague, Germinal Ekeren vs. Casino Graz. Group G: Montpellier vs. Sporting Lisbon, Valencia vs. Bayern Munich, Dynamo Kiev vs. Neuchatel Xamax, Molenbeek vs. Besiktas. Group H: Parma vs. Vitoria, Alania Vladikavkaz vs. Anderlecht, Schalke 04 vs. Roda, Tirol Innsbruck vs. Metz.

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 11:

SOCCER Various Sites — European Champions League, First Rotation, Group A: Auxerre vs. Ajax, Grasshoppers Zurich vs. Glasgow Rangers. Group B: Atletico Madrid vs. Steaua Bucharest, Borussia Dortmund vs. Widzew Lodz. Group C: Rapid Vienna vs. Fenerbahce, Juventus vs. Manchester United. Group D: IFK Goteborg vs. Rosenborg, AC Milan vs. FC Porto; UEFA Cup, First Round, First leg: Hutnik Krakow vs. AS Monaco, Panathinaikos vs. Legia Warsaw, Rapid Bucharest vs. Karlsruhe, Spartak Moscow vs. Silkeborg; Buenos Aires — South American Super Cup, First round, Boca Juniors vs. Racing Club.

THURSDAY, SEPT. 12:

GOLF Paris, France — Lancome Trophy, through Sept. 15; Coal Valley, Illinois — Quad City Classic, through Sept. 15.
SOCCER European Cup Winners Cup, First round, First leg: Nimes Olympique vs. Kispest Honved, Sturm Graz vs. Sparta Prague, FC Constructorul vs. Galatasaray, Kaiserslautern vs. Red Star, MyPa-47 vs. Liverpool, Sion vs. Niva Vinnitsa, Aarhus vs. Olimpija, Cercle Bruges vs. FK Brann, Lokomotiv Moscow vs. FC Varteks, Reykjavik vs. Solna, FC Barcelona vs. AEK Larnaca, Benfica vs. Ruch Chorzow, AEK Athens vs. Chemlon Humenne, Gloria Bistrita vs. Fiorentina, Dynamo Batumi vs. Eindhoven, Vaduz vs. Paris-St. Germain.

FRIDAY, SEPT. 13:

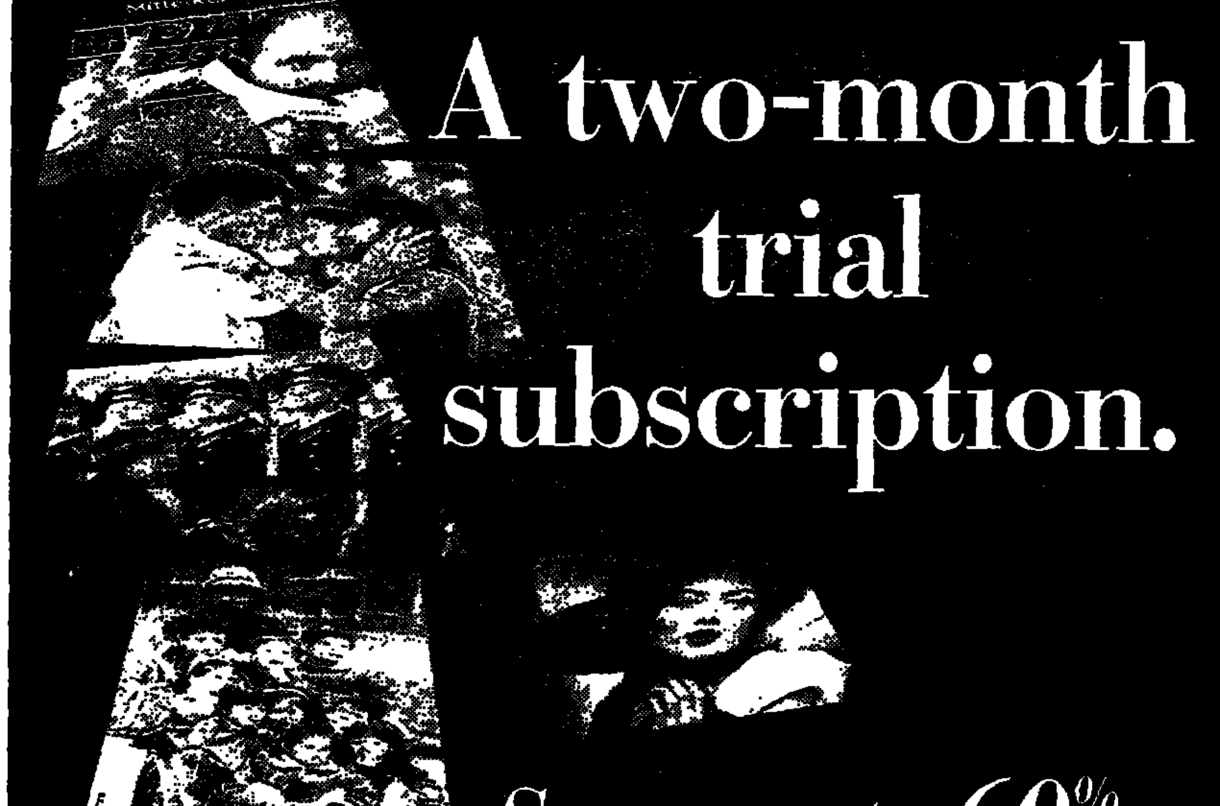
GOLF Lake Manassas, Virginia — Presidents Cup, United States vs. Non-Europeans, through Sept. 15.

SATURDAY, SEPT. 14:

ATHLETICS Oslo, Norway — Oslo Marathon.
BASEBALL Lausanne, Switzerland — International Baseball Federation votes on opening sport to professionals.
CRICKET Toronto, Canada — first of five one-day matches between India and Pakistan, through Sept. 22.
RUGBY UNION Nepean, Ontario (Canada) — Pan American Rugby Championship, United States vs. Argentina, Canada vs. Uruguay.

SUNDAY, SEPT. 15:

BOXING Tokyo — George Foreman, U.S., vs. Crawford Grimsley, U.S., 12-round, non-title heavyweight bout.
SOCCER Various Sites — World Cup Qualifying, CONCACAF semifinals, Group 2, Jamaica vs. Honduras, St. Vincent and the Grenadines vs. Mexico.



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SPAIN	PTAS	11,700	5,000	57%
SWEDEN	SEK	832	350	58%
SWITZERLAND	CHF	166	66	60%
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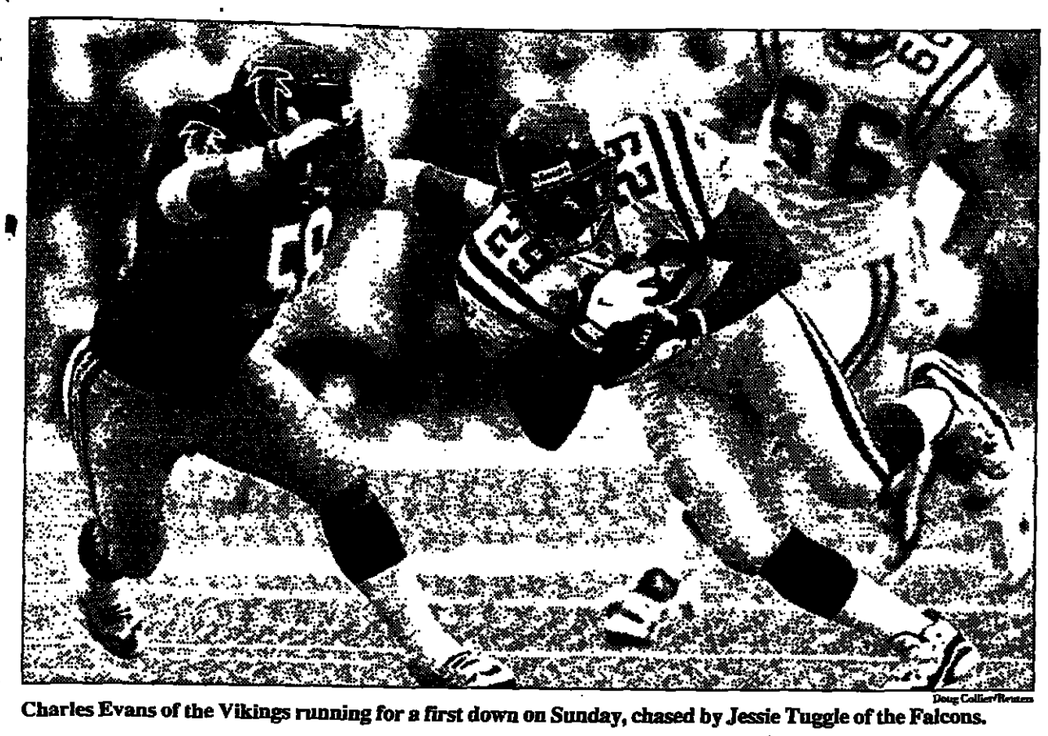
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هكذا من الأصل

SPORTS



Doug Collier/Reuters

Charles Evans of the Vikings running for a first down on Sunday, chased by Jessie Tuggle of the Falcons.

Sluggers Give Punch to Orioles

Palmeiro and Bonilla Hit Back-to-Back Homers

The Associated Press

Rafael Palmeiro and Bobby Bonilla hit successive homers in the eighth inning and Chris Hoiles added a two-run shot, rallying the Baltimore Orioles past the Detroit Tigers, 6-2, on Sunday.

The Orioles began the day four games behind New York in the AL East.

It was the 10th time this season the Orioles had a chance to move 10 games over .500 — and the first time they made it. Baltimore is 26-15 since July 28.

Bobby Higginson homered for the Tigers, who took a 2-1 lead into the eighth. Detroit struck out 11 times and have 39 strikeouts in the first three games of the four-game series.

Rookie Trever Miller, making his first major league start, held the Orioles to one run and six hits in six innings.

Todd Zeile started Baltimore's comeback in the eighth with a walk off Joey Eischen (1-1). Palmeiro then hit an 0-1 pitch over the right-field scoreboard for his 34th homer and a 3-2 lead.

Jose Lima replaced Eischen, and Bonilla hit the right-hander's first pitch into the center-field seats, his 26th home run of the season and seventh in 10 games. Four batters later, Hoiles hit his 25th.

Palmeiro also had a sacrifice fly for the Orioles, who extended their home-run hitting streak to 10 games. The Orioles have 231 homers this season, nine short of the major league record.

Alan Mills (2-1) pitched two innings in relief of rookie Rocky Coppinger, who struck out a career-high 11 in seven innings.

Angels 4, Twins 2 Jack Howell started a triple play and hit a tie-breaking home run, helping Jim Abbott snap a personal 11-game losing streak as the visiting California Angels beat the Minnesota Twins.

Abbott (2-15), who hadn't won since May 2 at Oakland, was making his first start since being recalled from the minor leagues following the first demotion of his career.

The left-hander pitched six innings, allowing two runs on eight hits, striking out three and walking none before being relieved by Mark Eichhorn to start the seventh. Troy Percival pitched a perfect eighth and ninth for his 34th save.

Howell started the around-the-horn triple play in the sixth inning on Ron Coomer's hard grounder to third. Howell stepped on third to retire Paul Molitor and threw to second to get Marty Cordova. Second baseman Rex Hudler's throw to first got Coomer by a half-step.

White Sox 7, Red Sox 4 Robin Ventura homered, singled and drove in two runs Sunday as the Chicago White Sox maintained their one-game lead in the AL wild-card race with a victory over the visiting Boston Red Sox.

The White Sox have won eight of their last 10 games. They next face Baltimore, the team right behind them, in a three-game series beginning Tuesday at Camden Yards.

Boston, 16 games behind Chicago less than three months ago, had charged to within 2½ by beating the White Sox on Friday. But with two straight losses, the Red Sox have fallen 4½ games back in the wild-card race with only 19 games left.

James Baldwin (11-4) scattered nine hits in seven-plus innings for only his second win in six weeks.

He allowed Jeff Frye's RBI double with none out in the eighth and was replaced by Tony Castillo, who gave up John Valentin's single and Mo Vaughn's sacrifice fly as Boston pulled within a run.

Indians 2, Mariners 1 Jim Thome got his 100th RBI on a go-ahead double in the eighth and Charles Nagy struck out a season-high 10 in a six-hitter as Cleveland beat visiting Seattle in the first game of a doubleheader.

Nagy (15-4), who was stuck on 12 victories for five starts, has now won three straight, allowing only three runs in 24⅔ innings.

Omar Vizquel led off the eighth with a walk and was sacrificed to second by Jose Vizcaino. Terry Mulholland (3-2) intentionally walked Kevin Seitzer to pitch to Thome, who doubled down the right field line.

After giving up three hits in the first, Nagy did not allow another until the seventh, when former teammate Paul Sorrento led off with a single. In that span of 19 batters, only two reached — on walks.

In National League games:

Cubs 5, Phillies 3 Jaime Navarro won his eighth straight decision and Scott Servais drove in three runs as visiting Chicago defeated Philadelphia.

Navarro (15-9) allowed one earned run in six innings. He has not lost since July 16 at Pittsburgh and is 9-1 since the All-Star break. Turk Wendell pitched the ninth for his 17th save. Michael Mimbs (2-8) gave up four runs and six hits in 4⅓ innings.

Servais had a sacrifice fly in the second and an RBI grounder in the fourth for a 2-0 lead. He doubled home a run in the eighth off reliever Ken Ryan.

The Cubs took a 4-0 lead in the fifth on an RBI single by Brian McRae and Ryne Sandberg's sacrifice fly.

Wendell Magee Jr. hit a two-run double in the sixth for the Phillies. Gene Schall doubled home a run in the seventh.

Mets 6, Braves 2 Todd Hundley hit his 40th home run, tying Roy Campanella's major league record for homers by a catcher, and visiting New York beat Greg Maddux and the Atlanta Braves.

Hundley's homer, a 419-foot solo shot to right in the seventh inning off Joe Borowski, matched Campanella's 40 in 1953 with the Brooklyn Dodgers. It also broke Darryl Strawberry's team record set in 1987 and 1988.

Hundley became the ninth player in the majors to hit 40 home runs this season, breaking the record of eight set in 1961.

Mark Clark (13-11), the winningest Mets pitcher, halted a personal two-game losing streak. He allowed four hits in eight innings, struck out five and walked three.

Bernard Gilkey and Butch Huskey drove in two runs apiece and Jason Hardtke doubled twice and scored twice in his major league debut.

Maddux's three-game winning streak came to an end in his second-shortest stint of the season. In five innings, Maddux (13-11) allowed five runs and seven hits. He struck two and walked one in dropping to 19-12 in his career against the Mets.

New York avoided a series sweep. Atlanta lost for the sixth time in eight games.

Reds 8, Giants 3 Barry Larkin and Eddie Taubensee homered in a five-run eighth inning that carried the Cincinnati Reds to a victory over the slumping San Francisco Giants.

Cincinnati blew a 3-1 lead in the top of the eighth as Jeff Shaw (7-5) gave up a two-run infield single to Rick Wilkins. But Larkin hit his 27th homer off Jose Bautista (3-4) with one out in the bottom of the inning to put the Reds ahead and start a nine-batter rally.

Hal Morris added a two-run double off Doug Creek and Taubensee hit his 12th homer off Mark Dewey as the Giants' bullpen failed again. San Francisco relievers are 0-5 with three blown saves in the last eight games, giving up 37 runs in 29 2-3 innings.

The Reds have moved into third place and stayed close in the NL Central by winning seven of their last nine games. The defending division champions, now only four games back, have seven games left with first-place St. Louis. The Giants are closing in on their worst season since 1985. They've lost eight of nine to fall a season-low 23 games under .500 (59-82), their worst point since 1985 when they finished 62-100.

Chiefs Add to Raiders' Suffering

The Associated Press

KANSAS CITY, Missouri — The once-mighty Oakland Raiders cannot seem to stop the misery.

James Hasty burned them with a defensive touchdown for the second year in a row Sunday, and Kansas City cruised to a 19-3 victory. It was Oakland's eighth straight loss dating back to last season. It was also the Chiefs' 13th victory in the last 14 meetings in one of the oldest, bitterest and now most lopsided rivalries in the NFL.

Every Chiefs score came as a result of a mistake by the Raiders (0-2), who again started with Billy Joe Hobert at quarterback in place of Jeff Hostetler, who is injured.

The Chiefs (2-0), beginning a defense of their AFC West title, were nursing a 7-0 lead midway through the third period when Oakland mounted its first serious drive. On second-and-goal from the 5, seven-time All-Pro Derrick Thomas beat Pat Harlow's block and delivered a savage hit on Hobert's blind side, knocking the ball loose.

Hasty, whose electrifying 64-yard interception return vaulted the Chiefs to a 23-17 overtime victory over Oakland in Arrowhead Stadium last year, picked up the ball on the 20 and sped 80 yards untouched. It was the third game in a row in which the Chiefs had scored a defensive TD in their domination of the Raiders.

Bills 17, Patriots 10 Jim Kelly threw a tiebreaking, 63-yard touchdown pass to Quinn Early with 5:21 left in the game as Buffalo overcame a sluggish start to beat visiting New England.

It was a day of blown opportunities for the Patriots, who let another one slip away on their final drive.

Drew Bledsoe drove New England to the Buffalo 16, faked as if he was going to spike the ball and threw into the end zone, drawing a pass interference penalty on Buffalo's Marlon Kerner and putting the ball at the 2-yard line.

But Bills defensive end Phil Hanson stopped Dave Meggett's run through the middle on the final play to preserve Buffalo's victory.

Vikings 23, Falcons 17 Brad Johnson, making his first NFL start, threw for 275 yards and two touchdowns, and David Frisch scored the first TD of his pro career with 10:27 to go, giving Minnesota a victory over host Atlanta.

The Vikings are 2-0 for the first time since 1987, while the Falcons, an NFC wild-card team last season, are off to their worst start since they lost the first five games of 1993.

Johnson, subbing for the injured Warren Moon after four years as backup, did not complete that many passes, 15-of-26, but he averaged 18.3 yards for each one that was caught. Jake Reed was the receiver on two of the Vikings' biggest plays of the day: a 42-yard reception in the first quarter and a 71-yarder in the third, both of which set up field goals by Scott Sisson. Reed finished with four receptions for 148 yards.

Lions 21, Buccaneers 6 The Detroit Lions overcame a sputtering offense to beat visiting Tampa Bay, keeping the Buccaneers out of the end zone for the second straight game.

Barry Sanders jump-started the Lion's stalled offense by rushing for 77 yards on a 93-yard drive by the Lions, capping it with a spectacular 54-yard TD run. He finished with 125 yards on 20 carries, giving him 288 two games into the season.

NFL Roundup

The Lions defense intercepted Trent Dilfer twice, converting both turnovers into touchdowns. In the second quarter, Corey Raymond returned one 24 yards for a TD. An interception by Greg Jefferies set up a 23-yard touchdown pass from Scott Mitchell to Herman Moore as the Lions (1-1) tried to erase memories of last season's 0-3 start.

Redskins 10, Bears 3 Ken Harvey, Sean Gilbert and Co., carrying all the pent-up fury of a Washington Redskins defense maligned for three years, punished, harassed and bulldozed the Chicago Bears.

Led by Harvey's key fourth-quarter sack, Gilbert's continuous pressure and Stanley Richard's tide-turning hit that forced a fumble, the host Redskins held an opponent without a touchdown for the first time since 1993 in Sunday's 10-3 victory.

The result was a stark turn of fortunes for both teams from Week 1, when the Bears (1-1) took an emotional win over the Super Bowl champion Dallas Cowboys, and the Redskins (1-1) came out unprepared in a loss to division rival Philadelphia.

Terry Allen scored the lone touchdown on a three-play, third-quarter drive highlighted by two catches by 14-year veteran receiver Henry Ellard. The Bears were driving to take the lead at the other end minutes earlier, but Richard jarred the ball loose from Michael Timpson after a third-down reception at the Redskins 25.

Darrell Green scooped up the fumble and returned it 14 yards, setting up the touchdown drive that showcased Ellard at his best.

Oilers 34, Jaguars 27 Eddie George broke open the game with a 76-yard run that set up Chris Chandler's third touchdown pass, and the visiting Oilers hung on for a victory over Jacksonville. George, the No. 6 overall pick in the draft, finished with 143 yards on 17 carries and one touchdown.

The Oilers (1-1) had a play of at least 20 yards on five of their first seven possessions, and they put the game away with two big plays by the defense. Leading 34-20, Blaine Bishop jarred the ball loose from tight end Pete Mitchell at the 2-yard line, and Rafael Robinson recovered with 3:08 remaining.

The Jaguars (1-1) made it close when Chris Hudson returned a punt 46 yards to the 3, and Keenan McCardell made a juggling catch for a touchdown to get within 34-27.

Dave Thomas recovered the onside kick, but Mark Brunell's pass on the first play after the two-minute warning bounced high off Mitchell's hands, and Marcus Robertson dove for the interception at the 10-yard line. It was Robertson's second interception of the game.

Steelers 31, Ravens 17 They changed their colors and their name, not their game. The Baltimore Ravens seemed just like the Cleveland Browns to the Pittsburgh Steelers, and Vinny Testaverde still looked exactly the same.

Rod Woodson, in his first big game since severely injuring a knee, intercepted Testaverde's first pass for a touchdown and recovered a fumble, and the Steelers took out their injury frustrations on the transplanted Browns.

Mike Tomczak, the Steelers' newly anointed starting quarterback, threw two touchdown passes — one more than last season — and Pittsburgh (1-1) got a succession of big plays from fill-ins for injured regulars.

Chad Brown, making a hasty adjustment from inside linebacker to the injured Greg Lloyd's outside position, stopped a fourth-quarter Ravens drive with a goal-line fumble recovery.

Nebraska Mauls Michigan State, 55-14

Northwestern, Last Year's Cinderella, Is Shocked by Wake Forest

By Chris Dufresne
Los Angeles Times Service

LINCOLN, Nebraska — Michigan State caught a few bad breaks.

First, quarterback Todd Schultz sprained his left ankle on his team's second offensive series and didn't return. Then, middle linebacker Reggie Garnett was lost late in the first quarter with a sprained right ankle.

Then there was top-ranked Nebraska's decision, in a unanimous vote, to go ahead and play the 1996 season. That one was a real killer.

The Cornhuskers, despite breaking in a new quarterback and sorting out the latest off-the-field mess, star linebacker Terrell Farley's recent suspension for a drunk-driving arrest, took the first stomp Saturday toward an unprecedented third-straight national title with a 55-14 victory before a sellout crowd of 75,590 at Memorial Stadium. It was the Cornhuskers' 26th triumph in a row.

"I'm sure they'll have a run at another national championship," said Michigan State coach Nick Saben after the drubbing. "We wish them the best."

Faced with the daunting task of replacing All-America quarterback Tommie Frazier, Nebraska unveiled Scott Frost and swaddled him with security blankets: two interception returns for touchdowns — 84 and nine yards — another interception that set up a score, a blocked punt that led to a touchdown and a 62-yard punt return for score.

Frost left the game in the fourth quarter with his team leading, 41-7, although he had very little to do with this production. He finished five-of-12 passing for 74 yards and a touchdown and gained 58 yards in 10 carries.

The Associated Press reported:

Wake Forest 28, No. 13 Northwestern 27 Northwestern's magical 1995 season gave every underachieving college football program in the country hope. Like Wake Forest. The Demon Deacons blew a pair of 10-point leads before stunning the visiting Wildcats.

Last year the Wildcats beat Notre Dame in their opener and went on to win the Big Ten and go to the Rose Bowl.

College Football

Only time will tell if Wake Forest, which went 1-10 last year, can become this year's Northwestern.

Brian Kuklick combined with Desmond Clark on two fourth-quarter TD passes, including a 30-yarder with 51 seconds left, as the Demon Deacons snapped their 30-game losing streak against ranked teams. Bill Hollows' extra point provided the winning margin in Wake Forest's first triumph over a Top 25 opponent since October 1979.

The Demon Deacons stopped Northwestern's last chance with an interception by Tom Stuetzer with 34 seconds remaining. The Wildcats had four turnovers. "I don't care who you are playing," said Northwestern's coach, Gary Barnett. "If you give up the ball four times and give up a long touchdown pass, you're not going to beat that team." Darnell Autry rushed 32 times for 173 yards and two touchdowns for Northwestern.

No. 2 Tennessee 35, UCLA 20 In Knoxville, Peyton Manning hooked up with Joey Kent on a 53-yard TD pass with 6:30 left to lead the Volunteers before a Neyland Stadium record crowd of 106,297. The quarterback, a Heisman Trophy hopeful was 16-of-28 for 288 yards.

No. 5 Colorado 48, Colorado State 34 At Fort Collins, Colorado, Koy Detmer passed for two touchdowns and ran for another for as the Buffaloes (2-0) outslugged their in-state rival. Backup tailback Lendon Henry caught one of Detmer's TD throws and ran for two more scores, while starter Herchell Troutman rushed for 184 yards. Detmer completed 31 of 42 passes, including 14 in a row during one stretch in the first half, for 364 yards.

No. 14 Alabama 20, Southern Mississippi 10 Alabama (2-0) forced three turnovers and held Southern Miss to minus-29 yards in the second half. Crimson Tide quarterback Freddie Kitchens capped two long first-half drives with TD passes against the visiting Golden Eagles (1-1), who upset Georgia 11-7 last week.

No. 15 Virginia Tech 21, Akron 18 At Akron, Ohio, Shyrone Stith ran for 119 yards and two short-yardage scores as the Hokies avoided an upset by rallying from an 11-8 deficit in the third quarter.

No. 17 LSU 38, Houston 34 Kevin Faulk ran for 246 yards and three TDs as the host Tigers rallied after trailing until the last three minutes to win their first season opener since 1990.

No. 20 Arizona State 45, Washington 42 Robert Nycz kicked a 38-yard field goal with two seconds remaining as the host Sun Devils averted a fourth-quarter collapse. Washington trailed 42-21 with 12 minutes remaining, but tied the score behind quarterback Brock Huard.

No. 22 Iowa 21, Arizona 20 At Iowa City, Sedrick Shaw ran for 115 yards and a touchdown as Iowa won its opener. Arizona (1-1), which beat Texas-El Paso last week, lost four fumbles, allowed five sacks and had a pass intercepted. The Wildcats' last-ditch bid for victory fell short when two long desperation passes were batted away.



BOXING Tyson Flattens Seldon p. 17 **SOCCER** Milan Starts in Style p.18 **FOOTBALL** Northwestern Loses Opener p.19 TOMORROW: STYLE

Herald International Tribune
SPORTS
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WORLD ROUNDUP

No. 2 Seeds Win Doubles

TENNIS Second-seeded Gigi Fernandez and Natasha Zvereva rallied to win the U.S. Open women's doubles final on Sunday, beating No. 1-seeded Jana Novotna and Arantxa Sanchez Vicario, 1-6, 6-1, 6-4.

Each of the Grand Slam doubles crowns this year went to different teams. Chanda Rubin and Sanchez Vicario won in the Australian Open, Lindsay Davenport and Mary Joe Fernandez won in the French Open, and Martina Hingis and Helena Sukova took Wimbledon. *(AP)*



The Associated Press
Nicola Minali winning the Tour of Spain's second stage.

Minali Takes Stage

CYCLING Nicola Minali won the second stage of the Tour of Spain on Sunday after outlasting last year's winner, Laurent Jalabert of France, in a mass sprint to the finish line. The victory leaves Minali five seconds behind fellow Italian Biagio Conte, who won Saturday's opening stage.

With part of the pack held up in the sprint by a crash involving Conte's Scrigno teammate, Miriko Rossato, Jalabert took 14 seconds from rivals Miguel Indurain and Tony Rominger.

Rossato's bike was upended 25 meters from the finish and lay motionless on the ground. Doctors said the fall was not serious and that the blow had been cushioned by his helmet. *(Reuters)*

Norris Pounds Rios

BOXING Terry Norris beat Alex Rios to retain his two 154-pound (69.8 kilogram) titles when the referee stopped their fight at two minutes, eight seconds of the fifth round in Las Vegas. Norris pounded Rios throughout the fight, landing punishing hooks and combinations. But Rios kept coming back for more. *(Reuters)*

Hart Wins First Title

GOLF Dudley Hart compiled a bogey-free final round Sunday to win the rain-shortened Bell Canadian Open at Oakville, Ontario. Hart made just two birdies, but he scrambled well to card a closing two-under-par 70 in a blustery breeze for his first tour victory.

He sank his winning putt from three feet at the 18th to edge out fellow American David Duval.

Hart finished at 14-under 202 in the event shortened to 54 holes because of Saturday's rain.

Rookie Scott Dunlap, who started the final round with a three-shot lead, faded with a 76 to tie for third, three shots back. *(Reuters)*

[European Masters, Page 17]

Big and Getting Bigger

FOOTBALL The NFL said Houston Oilers guard Purvis Hunt was the heaviest player in the league at 378 pounds (171 kilograms). He was one of 92 AFC players who weighed in at 300 pounds or more. Ten years ago, only three players in the AFC were that heavy. Twenty years ago, none were. *(AP)*

Graf Outslugs Seles For 21st Grand Slam

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — Steffi Graf beat a rapidly approaching thunderstorm and second-seeded Monica Seles on Sunday to capture her fifth U.S. Open women's singles championships.

The rain arrived at Louis Armstrong Stadium only minutes after Graf completed her 7-5, 6-4 victory to claim her 21st Grand Slam tournament title, just three behind the record 24 held by Margaret Smith Court.

U.S. OPEN

It turned into a downpour, shortening the on-court, post-match ceremonies.

After capturing the opening set, Graf broke Seles again to begin the second set, then held at 15 to complete a four-game spurt that put her clearly in charge.

In the fourth game, Graf was taken to deuce three times before holding her serve. After that, she breezed through, losing only one point in her last three service games.

Graf finished with 10 aces to only two for Seles, who has been hampered with a bad left shoulder.

The closeness of the match, especially the opening set, was shown in the winners: Graf had 21, four fewer than Seles. But Seles made 31 unforced errors to 20 for Graf.

It was Graf's third consecutive Grand Slam tournament crown this yea. She captured both the French Open and Wimbledon after skipping the Australian Open following a foot operation.

It was the second straight year and fourth time in her career that Graf has won at least three of the four major tournaments on the tennis calendar.

With both players slamming their groundstrokes deep and into the corners, Graf took the lead in the opening set when she broke Seles in the third game of the match. Still, it took the world's top-ranked player three break points before she finally converted, forcing Seles, who normally hits with both hands on both forehand and backhand to hit a one-handed forehand that landed long.

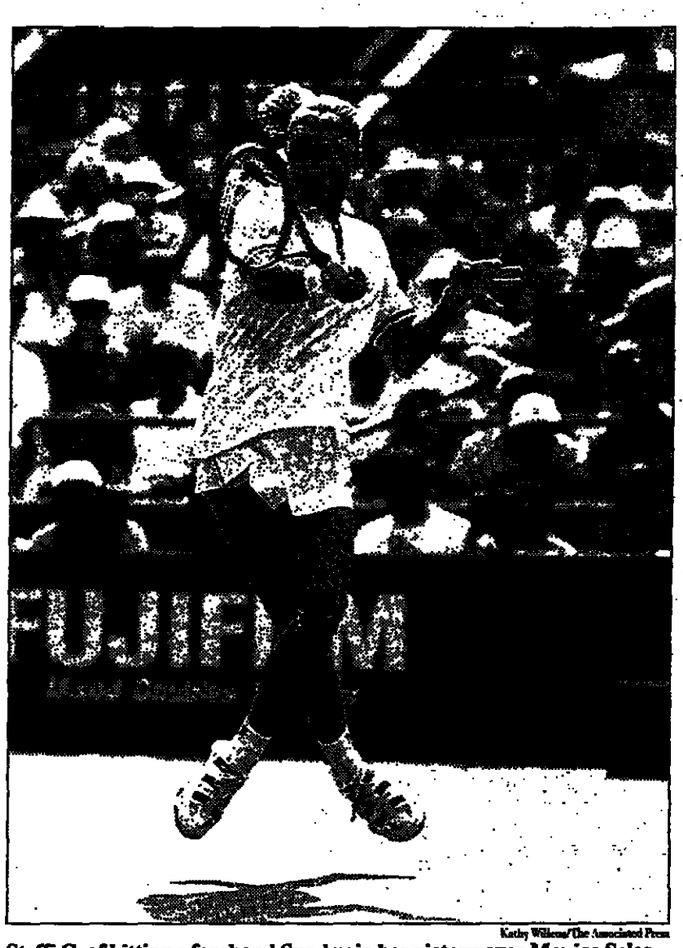
Seles fought off another break point in the seventh game before holding, then leveled the set when, at 40-30, she ripped off the next three points to break Graf.

That didn't last long as Graf, the defending champion, broke right back in the next game, although Seles fought off three break points before succumbing.

Graf then held at 30 to close out the 48-minute opening set.

"Steffi clearly is No. 1. Anyone can see that," said Seles, who still shares the No. 1 ranking with Graf.

It was the first time since 1984 that the U.S. Open had had repeat finalists in the women's event. Graf and Seles' last 11 meetings have been in finals, six of them Grand Slams. Although Graf dominates their overall rivalry by an 8-4 margin.



Kathy Willens/The Associated Press
Steffi Graf hitting a forehand Sunday in her victory over Monica Seles.

Heavy Rain Holds Back Chang and Sampras

By Robin Finn
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The men's singles final was delayed by torrential rain Sunday, holding back the showdown between Pete Sampras and Michael Chang who had both reached the final with emphatic victories the day before.

Sampras, revitalized, rehydrated, and regrouped after his treacherous quarterfinal marathon, reached his second consecutive U.S. Open final with a masterful 6-3, 6-4, 6-7 (9-11), 6-3 subjugation of Croatia's fiery Goran Ivanisevic.

"I'm happy with the way I played today — I felt fine," said Sampras, who traced his ill health in the quarterfinal to being underfed and overdosed on caffeinated soda mixed with water. Sampras said he scrambled out of that five-setter with Alex Corretja simply because, in defiance of past criticism, he has learned to refuse to lose.

"I do care, I do have heart, I hate to lose and here I am," said Sampras.

He was still on track to join Jimmy Connors and John McEnroe as just the third man in the Open era to capture four Open championships.

While Ivanisevic wore his rally cap, which didn't work, second-seeded Chang wore his thinking cap which did. In the second semifinal he backed up a calm, accurate serve backed with calm, accurate ground strokes as he disposed of the jittery, jumpy, strategy-starved Agassi, 6-3, 6-2, 6-2. Chang, whose frill-free work ethic is the antithesis of Agassi's free-spirited hijinks, never flinched as he wrote the event's intended leading man out of the action.

"Set, game, match, Chang, you've got to give him a lot of credit, but by the same token, I felt like I was 40 percent of the player that I have been," said Agassi, as subdued after the match as he was during it.

Sampras, who had been helplessly retching in a corner of the Stadium Court in Thursday's fifth-set tiebreaker and crying after he crawled away from it a winner, said he should have taken a banana break to renew his shaky constitution during the 4-hour-9-minute ordeal. Against Ivanisevic in Saturday's 2-hour-20-minute, serve-fueled "roller coaster ride," he didn't need to regather his faculties because, with the exception of the lapse that ruined his 6-2 lead in the third set's tiebreaker, he experienced no setbacks.

Singin' the Power-Serve Blues: The Skill Is Gone

Vantage Point / **MICHAEL WILBON**

Washington Post Service

NEW YORK — You know what stat you check more than any other in men's tennis? Unforced errors? No. Winners? No. Miles per hour is the stat that counts for the men.

If you're not banging first serves at 115 miles per hour (184 kilometers per hour), don't bother to show up. Better to stage these matches at a shooting range than on a tennis court.

Three semifinal matches were played at the U.S. Open Saturday, and two were aesthetically worthless. Steffi Graf and young Martina Hingis played tennis, not Hit The Serve Past The Mannequin. Instead of being played at 11 A.M. like some prelim, the women should have gone on later in the day as the main event because that's when actual tennis — strokes, rallies, back-and-forth — was played. You recall rallies, don't you?

The men's matches barely had any. The 10th game of the first set between Graf and Hingis was better than anything the Pete Sampras-Goran Ivanisevic or Andre Agassi-Michael Chang matches offered. Once, Graf and Hingis produced a 27-stroke point, and three points later they produced a 26-stroke rally. There were too many 15- to 18-stroke rallies to keep track of. Spins, slices, lobs, half-volleys, ground strokes from both sides, power and finesse, strategies and counter strategies. Skills. That's what the women have: skills-in-evidence.

Graf actually said afterward that part of her game plan was to run Hingis, the precocious 15-year-old, side to side and make her so tired she wouldn't be able to apply any pressure. When Graf's side-to-side tactic took full effect, young Hingis started tossing her racket like a ticked off weekend hacker and pounding the fence behind the baseline. So Graf set up a game plan, then executed it.

It's what Tilden, Budge, Segura, Laver, Rosewall, Ashe, Smith, Borg, and McEnroe used to do.

Here's today's game plan:

BOOM the first serve, baby.

Even Chang did what he had to do to survive: He got a longer racket and added about 20 mph to his serve. Chang was hitting 117 mph serves for aces Saturday in his straight-set snore-bore victory over Agassi.

It was difficult to find the art of tennis in the Sampras-Ivanisevic semi as well. Ivanisevic is the anti-Borg, a one-dimensional guy who evolved from Roscoe Tanner and is everything that is wrong with tennis. The only reason they produced a 28-stroke point in the third set was that each was too scared to go for it during the tiebreaker at 6-6.

Of course, it's the rackets. Bigger, longer, stronger, fatter. If the International Tennis Federation had not just passed a rule limiting rackets to 29 inches in length, they'd be playing with screen doors.

In the current edition of Inside Tennis magazine, an ad brags that "Yonex Super RD-Tour" boosted Richard Krajicek's serve "from 134 to 136 mph," and helped him beat Pete Sampras at Wimbledon. The ad says Krajicek's serve gives you "Just enough time to wonder why you ever chose a sport where you're not required to wear a cup."

Of course, I use the biggest, longest graphite racket I can find and try to bludgeon people to death in my weekend hackfests.

But combine the rackets with new conditioning and what you've got is the professional tennis version of an Old West shootout: Bang, you're dead. If stupid ol' baseball can outlaw aluminum bats, you'd think the ITF would say, okay, back to wood. Then, we'd find out who among the men can really play.

Schumacher Delights Ferrari's Fans

The Associated Press

MONZA, Italy — Amid a sea of waving red-and-yellow Ferrari flags, two-time world champion Michael Schumacher won the Italian Grand Prix Sunday for his second consecutive triumph and the third of the season.

The German capitalized on a perfect pit strategy and a mistake by championship-point leader Damon Hill to drive to his 22d career victory and his first on Italian soil since joining Ferrari — the Italian team — before this season.

Schumacher's victory, following a battle with Frenchman Jean Alesi who was second in a Benetton-Renault, touched off a track invasion by thousands of Italian fans who broke into wild celebration after the Ferrari victory at its home track.

"The fans' support was unbelievable," Schumacher said. "I never saw so many people. It was fantastic, crazy, really crazy. Something like this could only happen in Italy."

The victory strengthened Schumacher's third place position in the championship standings and left unresolved the fight for the drivers' title between Hill and his teammate Jacques Villeneuve.

Hill, who started his Williams-Renault from the pole and led the race early on, retired in the sixth lap after hitting a tire barrier and spinning out. The controversial barrier was set up to prevent drivers from cutting corners.

A victory would have given Hill the drivers' title. It also would have vindicated him after it was announced last week that he will be replaced at Williams next season by Heinz-Harald Frentzen of Germany.

"I made a mistake, and can't blame anyone but myself for what happened," Hill said. "The race was going initially well and I could have won it."

Despite his disappointment, Hill's situation is slightly better than before the race. His nearest rival, Villeneuve — the only other driver who has a chance to win the title — finished seventh and failed to pick up championship points.

Hill preserved his 13-point lead and there are only two races left, in Portugal Sept. 22 and Japan Oct. 13.

Villeneuve, who struggled with tire problems throughout the race, was disappointed at letting a chance slip.

"I had an extra pit stop because I also hit the tires at the chicane," Villeneuve said. "I was never in the run for the top places."

Alesi, who led Schumacher after Hill went out, fell behind after both pitted to change tires and refuel.

"We had the same strategy, but I had to stop first and he later came out in front of me," said Alesi, who finished 18.2 seconds behind Schumacher.

"To be on the podium alongside with Michael, with all those fans screaming with happiness, was magic," said Alesi, who drove with the Italian team last year. "Today, I'm pleased about Ferrari's win."

Schumacher said the pit strategy was decisive.

"When I came out in front I was quicker, I was flying," Schumacher said. "I drove at ease in the final laps to spare my brakes and tires."

Schumacher still had an uneasy moment when he hit the barrier of tire — as most drivers did during the 53-lap race.

"It was a stupid moment, as we all knew it could be a difficult situation if you hit the tires," the world champion said. "I lost concentration slightly."

Schumacher also confirmed reports that his wife, Corinne, was pregnant.



Teddy B. Blackburn/Reuters
THE CHAMPION — Mike Tyson showing off the WBA heavyweight world title belt he won stopping Bruce Seldon in 109 seconds. Tyson has regained two of the three titles he lost in 1990. Page 17.



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Cyprus●■	080-90010
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Israel	177-100-2727
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Lebanon (Beirut)▼▲■	426-801
Qatar■	0800-011-77
Saudi Arabia◇	1-800-10
Syria	0-801
U. Arab Emirates●■	800-121

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Gambia●	00111
Ghana	0191
Ivory Coast●	00-111-11
Kenya▲	0800-10
Liberia	797-797
Morocco■	002-11-0011
Sierra Leone	1100
South Africa	0-800-99-0123
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